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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,412.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
6-30 P.M.				
16th May	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd "	ARABIA	7093		
30th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th "	OCEANA	6610		
27th "	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Bazillon	11th June "
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	4,378	Bazillon	29th " "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
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ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	19th June "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July "

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L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure 1908
TOYOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler	...	19th May
YEDOGAWA MARU	...	K. Sato	... 1 th May	30th May.
SAKAMIYA MARU	...	T. Yamawaki	1st June	13th June.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T. Arakawa	13th June	28th June.
SOYORI MARU	...	J. Hands	... 27th June	9th July.

For Freight apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO,
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Navari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon.	18th May	9 a. m. P. D. & Co*
DWARKA	1,695	Thur.	14th May	9 a. m. Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Fri.	15th May	6 a. m. (direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, on MONDAY, 18th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th May calling (for Malia and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, sailing on or about 23rd May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

13th May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4396	F. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F. FERDINAND	6,046	.....	1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,393	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,396	P. Badessich	1st October 1908.
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	6393	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN vis COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about
NIPPON	6317	F. Tarnbocchia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	Date
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	14th May 08.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,134	27th " "
CHRISSIA	Alex Hair	6,716	14th June "
SCINDIA	Kelso	6,106	25th " "
CASTALIA	Shafto Abrey	6,303	15th July "

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 355
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 653
Bombay to New York	Rs. 792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1033

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

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W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
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MAGIC PILLS.

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AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar, P. O. Amrita (Jessore.)

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The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed	£17,915,000
Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent, per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For 1906 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,00,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
21	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and happiness of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of Therapion, particulars of which will be found in another column. This preparation is unquestionably one of the most genuine and reliable Patent Medicines ever introduced, and has, we understand, been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all those who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand, and Roux, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those whorequire such a remedy we think there is no doubt. From the time of Aristotle downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge, of a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is The New French Remedy Therapion, which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the extensive and ever-increasing demand that has been created for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast forth oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Therapion may be obtained in England, direct from the proprietor, and of the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the Colonies, India, China, Japan, &c., not even excluding such remote districts as Central Africa, the Fiji Islands, St. Helena, &c.—*Diamond Fields Advertiser*, Kimberley.

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BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

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THE
MINIMAX
HAND
FIRE EXTINGUISHER

will instantly extinguish:
BLAZING CELULOID, FLARING PETROL
or any kind of FIRE whatever the origin may be.

A CHILD CAN USE IT.

MINIMAX IS ALWAYS READY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS HANDY
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS CERTAIN
MINIMAX IS ALWAYS EFFECTIVE

Actual FIRES Extinguished by the use of MINIMAX.

7951

MINIMAX IS INDISPENSABLE FOR
MOTOR CARS,
MOTOR CARRIAGES,
FACTORIES,
WAREHOUSES,
SHOPS,
OFFICES and
BUILDINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Write at once for our MINIMAX REPRESENTATIVE.

Sole Agents:
MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS	" 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Pengtien (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Sasaka-ki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
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CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,
The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,125,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Soerabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

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Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10.30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10.30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ROAD, BOMBAY. AGENT.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG,
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce have appointed TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, 26th and 27th May, 1908, for the purpose of balloting for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, to act during the absence of Mr. Herbert R. Greaves, who has obtained six months' leave from 8th May, 1908.

The Ballot Box will be OPEN at the Office of the Chamber from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. on each of the above days.

By Order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

BOMBAY, 13TH MAY, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay have contracted to sell to Purchasers who are our Clients the undermentioned properties.

ALL persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof, either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, Standard Buildings, Bornby Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the South side of the Ferguson Road, Parel, adjoining the property of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, within the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 566 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Ferguson Road, on or towards the South and West by the property of the Tricumdas Mills Campany, Limited, and on or towards the East partly by a Chawl, owned by Khoja Ludhabhai Lakhamsey Chatriwalla and partly by other property of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, and which said piece or parcel of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 224, 229, 240, and 250, Collector's New Nos. 12173, 12174 and 12786, Old Survey No. Nil and new Survey No. 1-3129, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1119, Street No. 123, and which said piece of land is now in the possession of the Municipality of Bombay.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground situate on the South side of the Ferguson Road, Parel, adjoining the property of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, within the Island of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the Ferguson Road, on or towards the South by the property of the Tricumdas Mills Company, Limited, on or towards the East by vacant land, the property of the Municipality of Bombay, and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Chawl of Khoja Ludhabhoy Lakhamsey Chatriwalla, which said piece or parcel of land is Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 224, 229, and 250, Collector's New Nos. 12176, 12792 and 12175, Old Survey No. Nil, and New Survey No. 2-3128, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under Ward No. 1123, Street No. 126 A. and which said piece or parcel of land is now in the possession of the Municipality of Bombay.—Dated this 12th day of May, 1908.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN,
Attorneys for the Purchasers.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF FREDERICK DANIEL MATTHEWES, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed FREDERICK DANIEL MATTHEWES, deceased, formerly of Bandra, Bombay, but late of 2 Common Street in the City of Dublin, in Ireland, who died at Dublin aforesaid, on or about the 7th day of August, 1907, and letters of administration with Will annexed of whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted to GEORGE FRANK DALRYMPLE TENNANT, of Bombay, one of the duly constituted attorneys of Kathleen Matthewes, widow and sole Executrix of the said deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., his attorneys, at No. 24 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time the said Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 11th day of May, 1908.

CRAWFORD BROWN & Co.,
Administrator's Attorneys.

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified for public information that a COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION of approved candidates for admission of Probationary Assistant Commissioners into the Mysore Civil Service during the year 1908, will be held in the Public Offices, Bangalore, on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1908, and the following days. Applications for admission to the examination should be sent to the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, so as to reach him on or before the 18th June, 1908. Copies of the rules and application forms can be had from the Office of the Secretary to the Government of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments, Bangalore, or the Office of the Inspector General of Education, Bangalore.

For other particulars see Part I. of the "Mysore Gazette," dated the 9th, 16th and 23rd April, 1908.

C. S. BALASUNDARAM IYER,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, General and Revenue Departments.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.
DATED, BANGALORE, 25TH APRIL, 1908.

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Can be obtained from
Messrs. Manekji & Co., Church Gate Street,
and
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

BABY IN AGONY FOR SIX MONTHS
Torturing Eczema Covered Head, Face, Neck, and Arms—Parents were in Despair, Fearing His Death or Lifelong Suffering—Condition was Pitiful—Baffled Treatment.
CURED IN THREE DAYS BY CUTICURA OINTMENT

"My little son's eczema started when he was seven weeks old, his head, face, shoulders, neck, and arms suddenly becoming red and rough, just the way one's hands turn if one dabbles in water a great deal. A doctor saw it was eczema, and did his best for six months, without avail. The child's condition went from bad to worse, the affected parts becoming one solid sore. He was a pitiable sight, crying nearly all the time and quite exhausting himself in his efforts to allay his torturing skin by rubbing and scratching. We were almost despairing, thinking it meant either death or lifelong suffering, but Cuticura Ointment was at last applied, and within a few hours Mrs. Cooper said she noticed a change for the better. After three days' treatment it was quite apparent that a complete cure had been effected. In a week his skin was perfectly clear. Really, I should never have believed it if I had not seen it myself. This was two years ago and my child has never had the slightest return of any skin irritation, and is now the perfect picture of health. I cannot too strongly express my gratitude for what the wonderful Cuticura has done for us. I am only too pleased to show the child to any one who calls to verify this marvellous cure. William Cooper, 246, Murchison Rd., Leyton, London, N. E., July 4, 1907."
Send to nearest depot for free Cuticura Book on Treatment of Skin Diseases.
Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston.

P.Q.
"APENTA"
Natural Hungarian Aperient Water.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.
THE BEST AND MOST RELIABLE HOUSEHOLD APERIENT.
For continuous use by the BILIOUS, DYSPEPTIC, CONSTIPATED, and GOUTY.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.
EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by
NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1907	
ISSUED FOR	£2,000,900
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£29,493,860

ASK FOR THE 1906
PROSPECTUS containing
the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from
F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.
THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders.
ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.
Apply CROFT MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon
BOMBAY.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
HEAD OFFICE: BHARAT BUILDINGS, LAHORE.
Chairman:—The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHENLAL, Bar.-at-law, Lahore.
LIFE ENDOWMENT, MARRIAGE and EDUCATION, INDUSTRIAL (Rupee per month as premium). Fidelity, Annuity and Pension Policies issued on most favourable terms.
CLAIMS paid exceed 1,60,000.
Special provision for Insurance on the lives of Ladies and insurance without Medical Examination.
Prospectuses and particulars can be had from—
HARKISHENLAL & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
LAJPAT RAI SAHNI,
MANAGER,
BHARAT INSURANCE Co., Limited,
Bharat Buildings, LAHORE.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. C. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

SAYS THE BULK OF BOMBAY—
Mr. Hamilton FAVORS our Clubs.
" Stanley ADHERES to our Flor-de-Ganesha.
" Greenhalgh PATRONIZES our Specials.
" Gerrand RECOMMENDS our Nelson.
" Kale LIKES our Togo.
And the Civil Officers, as a whole, ADMIRE
OUR PLANTERS.
MURUGAPPA,
CIGARS Available at
BYCULLA, DECCAN STORES,
AND
JOSEPH BROS, 275, Main Street, Poona.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters
WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT K Rates 9 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED for British Central Africa FOUR CLERKS with knowledge of Accounts for a period of 3 years on a salary of Rs. 105 per month. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1070, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.
A SINGLE CYLINDER 8 h. p. DE DION BOUTON MOTOR CAR, to seat four, in perfect running order, any trial given. New, last year cost with accessories, stepney wheel, head lamp, etc., Rs. 5,100. Price Rs. 3,850. Apply Box No. 1074, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS & GENERAL MERCHANTS.
[ESTABLISHED 1886.]
HOUSE, LAND AND ESTATE AGENCY—A Register kept of houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the market which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.
ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title-deeds).
LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.
RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS: RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.
OFFICES:—18, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

CROWDER'S
RELIANCE BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
18-ply, 400 lbs. pressure.
Sizes:—2", 2½", 3."
BEST AND CHEAPEST
Obtainable only from
W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.
HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.
A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.
Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.
Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.
Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)
Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.
Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.
BY ARTHUR, CRAWFORD C. M. G.
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SOLE AGENTS:
D. R. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Mediowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

CURMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.
NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.
BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York.
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GENTS' TRAVELLING REQUISITES
AND
COMPLETE OUTFITS
Can be had within the Shortest Notice
AT
A. FREDOON & CO.,
GENTS' TAILORS AND CLOTH MERCHANTS
ALICE BUILDINGS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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TO MOFUSS

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR, patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO (EGYPT),

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD	AND
DISEASES,	SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen heaps of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitute

Rowland's Macassar Oil

FOR THE HAIR

It is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a **Luxuriant Growth.**

Of Stores, Chemists, and

ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.

Sizes, 2/6, 7/-, 10/6.

Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,

A. REGINALD & CO.,

40, Tamarind Lane, Fort, BOMBAY

ARE YOU USING A

GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR

?

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sanctoria 2,377 tons Captain W. Ward, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer, Obra, 3,520 tons Captain F. Cammack sailed yesterday for Rangoon in ballast.

THE French mail steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain F. Boyer arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Noumea &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Nerbudda 1961 tons, Captain O. Sewell arrived in Bombay harbour on Tuesday evening from Busreh &c., with a general cargo and 193 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Linga, 943 tons Captain H. McDiarmid arrived in Bombay harbour on Wednesday from Karachi and coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers: Mrs. Morrison Mr. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Beatt and 450 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

R I M S Palinurus....Comdr C S Hickman ...Surney St
H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Highflyer ...Capt Hickly .....R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie...Capt J C Horder .....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr F Dobson .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 13.

Asgard.....2712 Reick.....T Morrison & Co
Alavi .....2324 Frium-Hill .....B & P S N Co
Bends .....2820 Millsm .....R A Willis
Bahadur.....2936 Crebbin .....G G Tejpal & Co
Bulyssis .....3958 Scott .....W & A Graham & Co
Birkhall .....2738 Jones .....W & A Graham & Co
Dwarka .....759 Moxon .....M M & Co
Frankly .....3617 Yell .....W & A G Co
Garscube.....2297 Storey .....W & A G & Co
G Hoseinee... 993 Jarden...P Gulf.. 16-5 B & P S N Co
Hild.....719 Salvesen .....F F Campbell & Co
Islami .....1604 Newby .....B & P S N Co
Inverness ...2481 Carkson .....Cory Bros
Inchmarlo ...2637 Floster.....K Nixon & Co
Kasara.....505 Chapp-ll .....M M & Co
Loch Tay.....3416 Stephen .....W & A G Co
Linga .....943 McDiarmed.....M M & Co
Monsori .....1735 Hanna .....B & P S N Co
Mozaffari.....1387 Mclony .....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda.....Sultan of Muscat
Nawab.....2041 Benson .....T Morrison & Co
Nerbudda ...1961 Sewell .....M M & Co
Peninsular ...3047 Aden .....13-16 P & O Co
Rydal Hall ...2139 Jones.....Killick Nixon & Co
Shahalum ...1918 Davison.. M'tius.....H A Hassum
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter.....A. H. Hassum
Sanctoria.....2379 Ward .....The Bombay Co
Wellington ...3626 Hasking .....F M & Co
Wearbeck ...2446 Thompson .....T Morrison & Co
Xima .....146 Mahomed.....Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Antwerp	24-5	F M & Co
B Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	16-5	F Muir & Co
C & R Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	16-5	M M & Co
D&E Clan O'Gilvy	1683	Jones	Marmagoa	15-5	F M & Co
F Langton Hall	2882	Heddle	K'chi	20-5	K Nixon & Co
H Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jedda	16-5	B & P S Co
K Totomi Maru	2465	Winkler	Japan	19-5	N Y Kaisha
M Malta	3900	Peters	Shanghai	26-5	P & O Co
N English Monarch	3207	Frogatt	Baltimore	15-5	R A W
P Clan Sinclair	3200	Oliver	Chittagang	20-5	F M & Co
Q Budreo	1439	Lloyd	Mauritices	20-5	G Jeewaji

Offside N.

Sultan	1781	Quiriet	Z'bar	28-5	A Strandes

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Olympia	3269	Osborne	L'pool	27-5	W & A G & Co
2 Massilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5	W & A G Co
3 Ischia	2481	Din	Shanghai	17-5	P R S N Co
4 Levanzo	2282	Belsito	Genoa	15-5	F and R S N Co
6 Canara	3889	Kerr	Antwerp	16-5	M M & Co
8 Bohemia	2305	Dabcevich	Trieste	16-5	A L S N Co
9 Liebenfels	2890	Wittenberg	K'chi	15-5	W & A G Co
12 Arabia	4767	Leigh	London	23-5	P & O Co
15 Clan Fraser	2284	Hunter	Dunkirk	23-5	F M & Co
16 Kirby Bank	2092	J J Kerr	N F		W & A G & Co

H W P D

Saharanati 524 Mahomed. Mangalore. 15-5 B & S N Co Ld

M W D D

President 2086 Mahlbaner East Africa 18-5 A Strandes

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Nerbudda s.....	Sewell.....	Busreh Apr 29
13	Dumbea s	Boyer	Noumea, Apr 2
	Linga s	McDiarmid	Karachi, May 11

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	H M S Redbreast.	Shuter	Muscat
	Arcadia s.....	Valentino ...	Shanghai &
	Elax s.....	Brameton.....	Cochin
	Obra s.....	Cammack	Rangoon
	Sanctoria s.....	Ward	Calcutta

The steamer Oriental for London began to load yesterday.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Chupra in arrived Suez on the evening of the 11th instant.

THE Clan Line s.s. Clan Macleod arrived London on the evening of the 12th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 13.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia's—2,000 cwts mussoor, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—204 cwts gum, Govindji Sojpal, 60 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hindoo s—18 cases brassware, Finlay Muir and Co,

FOR HULL.

Colaba s—2,000 cwts cottonseed, Sandy and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, Holland Bombay Trading.

Hindoo s—150 cwts cotton seed, A Khimjee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Fraser s—110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,140 cwts crushed bones, Croft Mody and Co. 2,000 cwts rapeseed and 2,000 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 201 cwts mustardseed Boner and Krouse, 1,335 cwts poppyseed, S C Italiana, 1,017 cwts poppyseed Worman and Co; 100 bales cotton Ralli Bros 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Canara s—112 bales cotton Ralli Bros, 2,000 cwts castorseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Liebenfels s—8,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co.

Colaba s—100 bales hemp J F Kapadia and Co; 588 cwts castorseed, L Curamchand, 1,500 cwts myraballams, W Becher 56 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Celtic King s—113 bales cotton, A. Moritz and Co: 100 bales waste, Nagsey Damjee; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, S C Italiana; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Company, 1000 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Liebenfels s— 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 101 cwt gum, Govindji Sojpal; 1,000 cwt linseed, 2,000 cwt castorseed, 9,642 cwt rapeseed, 730 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 10,247 cwt myraballams, W Becher.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s— 3,000 cwts groundnuts, 3,415 cwts rape seed, 3,240 cwts linseed, 12,500 cwts castorseed, 15,000 cwts mowraseeds, 4,258 cwts teelseed, 4,000 cwts cottonseed, and 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Dumbea s—1,050 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Levanzo s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Canara s—500 bales cotton, G Tejpal and Co; 1,200 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons; 4,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros; 3,592 cwts linseed, John Fachiri; 1,001 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts castorseed E D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 1,000 cwts linseed, K Nixon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Bohemia s— 55 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bohemia s—100 bales cotton, N Cursetjee and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Levanzo s—100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—400 bales twist, M M Essabhoy; 304 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

PASSENGERS PER S. S. "DUMBEA."

The following passengers will proceed to Masseilles by the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer "Dumbia" from the Victoria Dock, Shed No. 10 to-day. There will be the usual medical inspection of the cabin passengers in the shed at 8-30 a.m. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock, Disinfecting Shed, at 7 a.m. with all their baggage:—

Mr D Blythe, Mrs W P Johnson, Mr F L Perrin Mr A Goll, Mr W Beck, Mr J R Wadia, Mrs L M Wallach, Mr H Martin (Vice Consul de France), Mrs N Wapshare, Mrs Gourgi, Mrs A Aitken, Mrs L Meyer, Mrs C H Des Voeux and child, Mr and Mrs Gadgil, 2 children and infant, Mr E Priestley, Mr D Tilakchund, Mrs E C Eyres, Mr J Daricades, Mr. and Mrs J P Dillon, Mr D C Driver, Mrs Ross and Child, Mrs Barelay, Mr Jal Mody, Dr R N Purmanund, Mrs K K Read, Mr G Hiles, Mr C F MacPherson, Mr E Martin, Mr Constantine, Dr R H Bharucha, Mr J A MacIntosh, Mr F H Bird, Mr Lobb, Mr J A Jacob, Mr R W Denskar, Mr H Taylor, Mr O Drummond, Rev D K Shinde, Mr L Dumortier, Mrs F W Harris, Miss D Harris, Miss J Harris, Mr F W Harris, Mr R A Crummy, Mr and Mrs W Hirst, Rev Pere Pierre, Mr N Hamilton, Mr Viestroffer, Mr M A Eyres, Mrs W E F Bennett, Mr W E F Bennett, Mr A D Butterfield, Mrs J S Melville, Mr A L Suleman, Mr B Harbotte, Mr Lecomte Aprecie, Mrs Collomt, Mr and Mrs Dujardin and child, Mr Uband Vils, Mr and Mrs Lombard, Mrs Paupand, child and baby, Mr Rozier, Mr Omar Ben Mohamed, Mr Arbi Ben Yahia, Mr Mess Ben Ali, Mr G Mineray, Mr Gekanne, Mr and Mrs Thomas and 2 children, Mr Guepy, Mr Carli, Mr Desanti, Mr Peres, Mr Lalevee, Mr Saunier, Mr Brocard, Mr Leccia, Mr Griveau, Mr Layer, Mr and Mrs Durand and 2 children. Mrs Rowlands, Mrs L B Corns, Mr JS Bennett, Mrs Rose, Rev Father Astier, Mr W J Hope, Mr C Fraser, Mr Rigger, Miss M Rioquick, Mr Guillot, wife and child, Mr Serrain, Mr L Brault, Mr A Lepage, Mr Martinet, Mr Umbert, Mr Le Bloch, Mr Bertrand, Mr Arribart, Mr Corpel, Twelve officers, 35 soldiers, Mr R M Dagorne, Mr F Juhel, Mr V Bevilacqua, Mr T Loughlin, Mr M Loughlin, Mr Ronais, Miss Braillard, Mr Haff, Mr and Mrs and Miss Pellegrini, Mr Requel, Mr D Symon, Mr J Mallet, Mr and Mrs J L Gray, Mr J M Benabese, Mr Lachand, Mr Aymes, Mr Lemaire, Mr Desmasures, Mr Labussiere, Mr J N Gauchon, Mr Desjardins and 2 children, Mrs Jas Lalor and 2 children, Major H Smith.

MONT SAINT MICHEL, one of the most curious and picturesque relics of the Middle Ages in France, is threatened with destruction (says the "Times" Paris correspondent). The construction of the famous dike has transformed the waves that formerly glided round the ramparts into catapaults that are already cracking and undermining the walls. Fortunately, measures are proposed that are likely to prove successful for the preservation of this wonderful island,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Deaths, and authenticated is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE. Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be the name and address of the senders,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HEARD-WHITE—May 8, at Falcondale, 14, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Madras, the wife of Captain J. Heard-White, Pamban, of a son.

NICHOLSON—May 2, at Murree, the wife of Major W. A. Nicholson, R. F. A., of a son.

TEMPLE—May 8, at Kasauli, the wife of Captain Temple, the Gloucestershire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

McMILLAN—DUGGAN—April 20, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Rev. A. Fisher, N. A. H. McMillan, eldest son of H. McMillan, Executive Engineer, N. W. Ry., to Margaret Annie (Daisy), eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Duggan.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 5m.; Sun sets, 7h. 5m.; High water, 10-25m., 10-18a.; Low water, 3-56m., 4-18a.

New East India Press Company, 3 Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Royal Scots. v. Grant Med. College—Marine Lines ground, 5-40 p. m.

Bombay Natural History Society, 6 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m.; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h., 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, May 15.—High Court, Appellate Side vacation sitting. P. and O. steamer "Oriental" with English mails of 1st instant, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 5m. Sun sets 7h. 6m. High water, 11-4m., 10-54a. Low water, 4-29m., 4-59a.

Saturday, May 16.—Wedding of daughter of Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Sheriff of Bombay, Hornby Road, 6-30 p. m. Band at Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, 5-30 p. m., and Concert 9-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h 6m.; High water, 11-43m., 11-31a.; Low water 5-2m., 5-37a.

Sunday, May 17.—4th Sunday after Easter. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 6m.; High water, 0-24a.; Low water, 5-36m., 6-17a.

Monday, May 18.—Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Manufacturing Company, 121 Meadow Street, 2 p.m. Bombay European and Eurasian Poor Fund Association, Messrs Killick, Nixon, and Co's office, 6-15 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 4m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-10m., 1-7a.; Low water, 6-11m., 7-0a.

Tuesday, May 19.—The Standard Mills, 76 Esplanade Road, 3 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 3m.; Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 0-52m., 1-52a.; Low water, 6-48m., 7-47a.

Wednesday, May 20.—Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting. Sun rises, 6h. 3m. Sun sets, 7h. 7m.; High water, 1-38m., 2-40a.; Low water, 7-29 m., 8-41a.

Strong convictions alone can lead to strong deeds, and a man who is timorous in uttering an opinion will be even weaker in his attempt to act upon it.

Mrs. Craig.

EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—At the Kalachowki Road, yesterday Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner of Bombay, held an inquest touching the death of Hanmanta Rama (30), a Hindu mill-hand. On Tuesday night at about 10 o'clock his father saw him in a liquor-shop near the chawl where they lived. He looked to be drunk at the time, and at 11. p.m. the father left him in the shop and went home. At 2 o'clock in the morning the deceased was seen lying in a pool of blood at the entrance of the chawl. He was dead. The jury returned a verdict of death from excessive drink.

STRING BAND AT THE ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-30 p.m. to-day:—

March.....	The Liberty Bell...Sousa
Overture.....	Masaniello .....Auber
Characteristic Piece	Mill in the Black Forest .....Eilenberg
Reminiscences of ...	Scotland .....Godfrey
Valse	Gold and Silver ...Lehar
Two-Step	At a Georgia Camp meeting .....Mells.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Members will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms at 6, Apollo Street, at 6 p.m. when the following papers will be read:—(1.) On the ferns of the Bombay Presidency, by Revd. E. Blatter, S.J. (2.) A branching Date Palm ("Phœnix sylvestris") by F. Field. (3). Occurrence of the Crested Teal ("Eunetta facalta") in Jullundur District, Punjab, by L. C. Glascock. (4). Note on the Common Indian Crocodile ("Crocodilus palustris") by P. E. Burn. (5). Abnormal tail in a lizard—"Hemidactylus gleadovii" by G. A. D. Stuart, I.C.S. (6). Severe effects from the sting of 'Vespa orientalis" by Capt. MacWatters, M.B., I.M.S.

TIRED OF HIS LIFE.—Yesterday at the Sopari Bagh, Parel, Mr. G F. Chalk, the Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest on view of the body of Amruta Ananta, a watchman. The deceased was aged 55 and had been suffering from cough and a swollen foot for the past few months. He was tired of his life and was often heard to say he would destroy himself. On Tuesday evening when the deceased's son returned from work he found the room shut and the doors fastened from within. He pushed open the window and saw the deceased hanging by a rope round his neck, suspended from a beam in the ceiling. The police were informed and Inspector Salway proceeded to the spot, forced open the door and cut the rope. Life was found to be extinct at the time. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The area of low pressure which exists in the North Bay has probably been the cause of the rainfall ceasing almost entirely in North-East India, and a slight increase of rain in the Andaman Islands and the Burma Coast; duststorms have been numerous in the United Provinces, East Central India and Rajputana, and have been accompanied by light rain at a few stations.

Burma.—A few light falls of rain have occurred, chiefly on the coast; skies are lightly to moderately clouded; humidity and temperature are normal.

North-East India and Orissa.—Dibrugarh and Sibsagar have had light falls of rains; skies are lightly clouded; moisture in the air has decreased, and at several stations in the province of Bengal is considerably below the average; temperature is normal, except for the defect in parts of the South-Western Districts.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Light falls of rain are reported from Mainpuri, Agra, Jhansi and Sutna; light to moderate clouds have spread over the greater part of the United Provinces and Central India; humidity is above the average in the West; temperature has fallen in Central India and the Central Provinces and is in defect at many stations.

North-West India.—Murree had one inch of rain, Rawalpindi had a light fall, skies are almost clear; except in Kashmir air contains at nearly the average quantity of moisture; temperature has risen in the greater part of North-West India, but, with the exception of Gujarat and Rajputana, is still in moderate to large defect.

Peninsula.—Cochin records three-quarters of an inch of rain, Trivandrum half an inch, Cuddulore a light fall; clouds have decreased in the South and on the North Madras Coast and are now light everywhere; humidity and temperature are approximately normal.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Lower Burma; a few falls are likely in Upper Burma, North-East India and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 13th May 1908 was 28·889 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (4th)	94·1	79·1	...	6·14
Jask	92·8	76·8	...	0·29
Muskat	90·3	75·8	...	0·29
Multan	99·3	84·6	...	1·06
Rawalpindi	93·3	74·0	...	1·56
Lahore	87·4	58·1	0·12	10·59
Sirsa	89·4	64 2	...	2·64
Ambala	88·8	68·1	...	1·41
Delhi	90·0	67·0	...	3·57
Agra	99·7	75·2	...	2·67
Mainpuri	99·5	73·0	0·31	1·87
Jhansi	102·3	70·3	0·11	?
Cawnpore	104·3	74·6	0·26	1·95
Allahabad	102·4	73·0	0·01	1·39
Jacobabad	106·6	77·5	...	0·95
Karachi	100·1	78·8	...	1·77
Ajmer	90·9	73·2	...	0·85
Jaipur	97·9	79·2	...	1·32
Kotah	99·2	78·6	...	1·38
Bhuj	104·5	85·1	...	0·61
Dwarka	97·1	75·0	...	0·09
Veraval	87·3	80·7	...	0·11
Rajkot	85·7	79·3	...	0·15
Bhavnagar Para	103·4	75·2	...	0·31
Surat	103·1	75·0	0·01	0·09
Ahmedabad	91·6	77·6	...	0·32
Deesa	103·6	78·7	...	0·10
Neemuch	103·3	77·4	...	0·31
Indore	100·0	74·7	...	0·37
Jubbulpore	93·1	74·1	...	0·73
Sangor	105·5	77·3	...	1·96
Hoshangabad	101·1	73·0	...	2·66
Khandwa	103·6	75·4	0·03	1·37
Akola	102·2	78·1	...	1·44
Amraoti	104·2	77·1	...	1·02
Nagpur	104·8	76·3	...	2·72
Chanda	103·6	81·4	...	2·14
Raipur	110·0	77·5	...	1·65
Bombay	104·7	74·4	...	3·06
Ratnagiri	91·2	80·2	...	0·22
Mormugao	90·3	80·9	...	0·12
Karwar	89·0	80·7	...	0·20
Malegaon	90·3	78·5	...	3·16
Ahmednagar	101·9	73·1	...	0·45
Poona	99·4	68·5	...	0·28
Sholapur	95·0	69·8	...	0·91
Bijapur	103·8	72·4	...	0·20
Belgaum	102·2	70·2	...	1·08
Aurangabad	98·8	66·6	...	2·08
Nizamabad (Indur)	102·2	70·2	...	0·47
Hyderabad	104·3	80·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	89.2	77·4	0·09	2·17
Calicut	88·8	79·6	0·02	14·27
Cochin	89·7	76·8	0·78	29·26
Colombo	89·0	76·0	0·12	48·45
Masulipatam	97·3	84·1	...	6·67
Beliary	105·0	75·3	...	2·97
Cuddapah	103·2	82·1	...	6·00
Madras	104·0	85·5	...	23·24
Bangalore	89·3	67·8	...	10·60
Coimbatore	94·9	75·3	...	11·56
Trichinopoly	100·1	77·3	...	17 73
Negapatam	193. 9	75·0	0·64	33·79

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 13TH MAY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th May, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rain in light showers has fallen at Rawalpindi. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded at Sirsa and Delhi while they are free from cloud elsewhere. The moisture in the air is slightly more or less than usual. Calms and north-easterly winds prevail generally. Weather both during the day and night time was considerably cooler than usual throughout the district.

The United Provinces.—Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Agra, Mainpuri, Jhansi and Cawnpore. The sky is heavely overcast at Agra, Mainpuri and Allahabad and lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess of normal at Jhansi and Agra and generally in defect elsewhere. Winds are south-westerly or north-westerly. Weather both at day and night was cooler than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are almost clear and the moisture in the air is less than usual. Calms and westerly or north-westerly winds prevail generally. Day temperature was 1° to 10° cooler than usual in Sind and Rajputana. During night temperature varied but slightly from normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Light rain has fallen at Bhavnagar Para, Skies are lightly or moderate clouded in Gujarat and Kathiawar while they are cloudless in Central India West. The air is damper than usual in all these districts except locally at Rajkot and Surat where it is slightly drier. Calms and westerly or south-westerly winds pervail generally. Day temperature was 6° to 10° cooler than usual at Surat and Indore.

The Central Provinces—Light rain has fallen at Hoshangabad. Light to moderate cloud has appeared at Sangor and Hoshangabad while skies are cloudless at the remaining stations. The amount o moisture in the air is below normal at Jubbulpore, Saugor and Nagpur and above it elsewhere. Winds are easterly or north-easterly at Jubbulpore, Sangor and Raipur and northerly or north-westerly elsewhere. Weather both during the day and night time was cooler than usual at most of the reporting stations.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded while the moisture in the air is approximately normal. Winds are westerly or north-westerly at Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao. Karwar records calm. Temperature conditions were about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded while the air is slighly drier than usual at Malegaon. Ahmednagar, Belgaum and Hyderabad and more or less damp elsewhere. Except at Belgaum winds are westerly or north-westerly. Temperature both at day and night was cooler than usual at the majority of the reporting stations.

General Remarks.—Weather conditions in Ceylon and on the Malabar Coast are slightly favourable for local rain accompanied by thunder.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

WHAT IS THE PREMIERSHIP?

Its Meaning, Recognition, and Associations.

Everybody knows that the head of a Ministry is called Prime Minister or Premier, but few people quite realise what that means. The Cabinet, of course, has the Premier for its head; the Cabinet grew naturally out of the needs of our national polity; "yet," said Macaulay, "it still continues to be altogether unknown to the law." Now, of course, there is no secrecy about the names of members who constitute the Cabinet; those members are chosen from the leaders of the majority in the House of Commons; the Cabinet, in fact is practically a chosen body within an elected body. Yet it remains, technically, unknown to the constitution. Quite apart from his position as the Head of the Government, the Premier has extraordinary influence. It is upon his recommendation that the dignitaries of the Church are appointed, he has the right of nomination to over a hundred Crown livings—of course, as vacancies occur; and it is he, nominally at least, who confers temporal and honorary distinctions—peerages, baronetcies, even the Garter itself. Yet until quite recently the Premier enjoyed no legal precedence over his fellows, his official position not being recognised by Statute. It was only by Royal Warrant, dated December 2, 1905, that his precedence was definitely established, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only the Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him.

THE SERIOUSNESS OF OFFICE.

Nobody is likely to take more seriously than Mr. Asquith the responsibilities of his office. Gladstone, of course, took those responsibities with immense seriousness, as did Palmerston, Melbourne, and Lord Beaconsfield, to name only a few. Gladstone never spoke really dispargingly of his great rival. Probably he never understood the amazing personality of Disraeli—he was too serious-minded fully to appreciate a man who could laugh in his sleeve and yet be profoundly sincere. But, says Sir E. W. Hamilton, in his monograph on Gladstone, he had the greatest respect for Lord Beaconsfield's remarkable gifts—his strength of will, his longsighted persistency of purpose, his power of self government, and, most of all, his great political courage. There were, moreover, two traits in Mr. Disraeli's character which he specially admired. Those were Mr. Disraeli's devotion to his wife and his love for his own race. He also held in genuine esteem Mr. Disraeli's Parliamentary conduct under adverse circumstances, and he once told me that he considered Disraeli to be 'the most extraordinary personality that there had ever been in Parliament.'"

It will hardly be out of place here to quote from Sir Algernon West's "Recollections" a story of Gladstone:

It was at a dinner held in this year, where Sir Henry Storks and Lord Essex were present, that the conversation turned on tree-feeling, on which Mr. Gladstone, of course, was a great authority. He had often told me

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

THE PRESENT POSITION.

The "Englishman" :—The outrage at Muzuffarpore, followed with such dramatic suddenness by the exposure of the Calcutta Assassination Society, has naturally caused a great deal of excitement among the law-abiding sections of both races. It is, however, absurd to style this excitement panic, as do the majority of the Indian owned papers. There is no panic among those of British race. Stern resentment there is, which finds such expression as is open to it. This resentment is directed against three objects. First and foremost against the wretched perpetrators of the infamous outrage and their immediate backers and co-plotters. Secondly, against all those whose indirect connivance either by speech, writing, or action has encouraged such miscreants to imagine that theirs would be a considerable share of public sympathy. It is ever true that he who is not with us is against us and those more thoughtful and prescient people who have foreseen the effect of incitement and furious language upon the immature have been exposed to a storm of obloquy which has at times passed all bounds of decency. This is, so far as the objects of unprincipled attack are themselves concerned, a totally negligeable matter. It is however far from negligeable when we consider its effect upon those who have now confessed that they were instigated, supported and encouraged in their crime by what they heard and what they read. No shadow of doubt exists as to the pernicious influence exercised over these misguided ones by speeches and writings attacking the whole British race and in particular those who were determined that, if any efforts of theirs could avail, India under British rule should not be a weltering chaos of futile anarchy.

Lastly there is a deep and abiding resentment against those in authority who have failed to read the signs of the times, who have acted with leniency where leniency was certain to be interpreted as either cowardice or sympathy. The first duty of a ruler is to rule, and in this country while every assistance should be given to that natural evolutionary process which may in time render the Indian people capable of a growing share in that rule, there must be no abdication of the supreme duty of the ruler, no concession to violence, oratorical or physical, organised or spasmodic. It must be left to a later period to determine who is actually responsible for the deplorable weakness which has marked the guiding hand since Lord Curzon left India and since a Radical Ministry came into power in England, but the weakness has been there and we now see its effects.

It is only just and right then that all who are on the side of order, whether the British or Indian race, should give such clear expression to their opinion of the present crisis as will strengthen the hands of Government and will afford no opening for those who are interested in maintaining the present unhappy state of affairs to seize on divisions and differences as a handle to further their own ends. We have at present every hope that the lesson of recent revolting occurrences has been properly understood and that no weakness or hesitation will mark the course of Government. That course is rendered easier by every open expression of opinion and we therefore welcome such meetings as that held on Saturday at Muzaffarpore. It is to be hoped that many more such meetings will be held so that clear expression may be given to the strong feeling which exists all over the country. The result of misplaced leniency is only too clearly seen in the case of one of the principal offenders in this case, and such leniency towards any one connected with or accessory to violence will only aggravate instead of healing the present unhealthy condition. The "Asian" in its last issue puts the matter very forcibly. We cannot associate ourselves with everything contemporary says but we desire to draw attention to it as indicating that there exists a great danger that British opinion will so harden as to render inevitable a distinct cleavage, a cleavage which it will take generations to obliterate. That danger can only be removed by prompt firmness and the taking of such measures as will render impossible a recurrence of the present lawless feeling with all its incitements.

THE JAIL DEPARTMENT.

The "Madras Mail":—In recent years, the Government and the Secretary of State for India have found it necessary, in the interests of efficiency and good administration, to revise the scale of pay and emoluments of various Departments. Among these have been the Police, the Public Works, the Forest and the Salt and Abkari. The Jail Department has also been dealt with, but only in a partial manner, with the result that the claims of some officers have been forgotten or ignored in a way that is likely to engender a feeling of soreness, or dissatisfaction if it is allowed to continue. For some time it has been the practice, wherever possible to employ Officers of the Indian Medical Service as Superintendents of Central Jails along with Uncovenanted European Officers, who at one time almost exclusively filled these appointments. As however, it was necessary to attach to every Central Jail a Medical Officer on a special allowance to superintend the sanitary conditions of the Jail and to look after the health of the inmates, it was thought that a saving could be effected by having one Officer instead of two to do this work ; so that in course of time, and by set purpose, more and more Medical Officers have been drafted into the Jail Department.

When the administration of a Jail was divided between two Officers, one looking after the general working of the Jail and the other after the health of its inmates and sanitation, it was usual to pay the Superintendent the pay of his rank in the Department, and to give the Medical Officer—usually the District Medical Officer—a special allowance of Rs. 100 a month for the medical superintendence of the Jail in addition to his other duties. Therefore, when it was decided to combine in the Medical Officer the duties of both General and Medical Superintendent of a Jail, it was thought that a fair remuneration for him would be the pay of the Superintendent of the Jail "plus" the usual medical allowance of Rs. 100 a month. This, however, was soon found to be a mistake, as it was impossible to get I.M.S. Officers of sufficient experience and rank to undertake the work for the emoluments offered. As the experiment of administering Jails by Medical Officers had, presumably, been found to be a success, it was necessary that the scale of pay for these Officers in the Jail Department should be revised and increased. Accordingly, about three years ago, the Secretary of State sanctioned a new scale of pay for I. M. S. Officers in the Jail Department, which varies according to the rank of the Officer from Rs. 650 to Rs. 1,550 in the case of a First Class Central Jail, and from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1,450 in the case of a Second Class Central Jail. There are, however, in the Department a number of non-Medical Superintendents of Central Jails who feel that this distinction that is being made between them and their medical brethren is anomalous, not to say unjust. A concrete instance will illustrate their position. A non-Medical Officer, say of 21 years' service, receives a salary of Rs. 650 a month: an I. M. S. Officer of the same length of service, however, under the revised scale of pay, gets Rs. 1,400, or Rs 750 more, while the most junior Medical Officer, a Lieutenant with service of only a year or two if posted to the charge of a Central Jail of the First Class would get the same pay as a non-Medical Officer who had grown grey in the Service.

It is argued that, apart from the medical duties of the office, an I.M.S. Officer possesses no qualifications for the post superior to those of the non-Medical Officer, and if in the past a special allowance of Rs. 100 was considered all that the medical duties of the post were worth, that should at most be all the difference now in the respective salaries of the two classes of Officer of the same length of service. This argument, however, overlooks the facts that, besides, his salary, the Medical Officer in most cases has a recognised source of income from private practice, which has to be compensated for before he will consent to become Superintendent of a Jail and relinquish it; also the many more lucrative appointments that are open to officers of the Indian Medical Service in this country. However, the difference between the two scales of salary is very great, and the non-Medical Superintendent of a Jail should be given a salary sufficient to make his position less anomalous as compared with that of his medical "confrere" and to remove the feeling of invidious treatment which has recently been accentuated we believe, by the ruling of the Government of India, that the Inspector-Generalship of Prisons, the highest appointment that a non-Medical Superintendent could aspire to, is to be reserved exclusively for I. M. S. Officers. The revision of the scale of pay for this class of officer would cost far less than that which has recently taken place in some of the other Departments. There are not very many non-Medical Superintendents of Jails, at least in this Presidency, and under the new policy their numbers must decrease, rather than increase.

CEYLON FORESTS.

The "Times of Ceylon".—We devote considerable space to this subject because the improvement of the Forest Department and an enlightened policy of re-afforestation have now been secured. For this our present Chief Conservator is to be mainly thanked. Mr. Campbell did not benefit himself in coming to Ceylon and, therefore the Colony is doubly indebted to him for continuing his up-hill task until his very reasonable and necessary demands gained recognition. Crown Colonial Governments do not give bonuses for this kind of work and some officials in Ceylon probably consider the Conservative of Forest a well paid Officer. He is certainly a capable one, and does not beat about the bush; but we venture to assert that had he remained in India, he would be drawing to-day more than he does, and would, presumably, be nearer the time when he could retire on pension. These personal considerations occur to the mind because the papers contain eloquent proof of the axiom that, if a man is worth any pay, he can improve a business beyond that price. Mr. Campbell has done this only along the indirect line of increased efficiency throughout his department but by establishing a policy will bear good fruit in later years. By one stroke of business done he has kept lakhs of rupees in Ceylon. We refer to the departmental supply of good sleepers to the railway' thus saving the expenditure of nearly half a million rupees annually in Australia or elsewhere. No wonder his general recommendations, in the end, have been given the attention they deserve. The huge area designed forest reserve in Ceylon is not required, and when the time comes, much of it will be opened up in agriculture. The areas that will continue to be reserved will, however, be put to much greater use than at present; and one profitable and well-looked-after forest is worth half-a-dozen that, after being denuded of all valuable timber, are simply neglected. Under the improved policy of planting valuable timber, so long as the department is actually paying its way it is at the same time placing to reserve an asset that is annually growing in value.

THE TRAFFIC IN ARMS IN AFRICA.

The "Pioneer" :—It is to be hoped that the International Conference on the traffic in arms in Africa will have some practical results, particularly as it is expected that it will deal also with gun-running in the Persian Gulf. The cheapness of breechloading rifles is partly due to the changes in armament which the European Powers make from time to time. The discarded weapons are sold off at very low prices, and these become available for export. Manufacturers also will not immediately "scrap" their machinery when they have been turning-out a particular type of rifle, but continue to run it until it is worn out or until it has been replaced by other machinery for a new arm. Hence good rifles can be got in very large numbers by the firms engaged in the trade, and the profits are so enormous that shipments to Africa and Asia continue regardless of the risk that are run of seizure before landing. As a matter of fact these are small: it is the native trader who is most liable to interference after he has taken over delivery in his dhow or other sailing vessel. It is impossible for our navy, which mainly is concerned in watching the traffic, to patrol thousands of miles of coast-line, and many consignments reach their destination. The Conference will have a difficult task before it in framing regulations which will be generally acceptable, but it should be possible to come to an agreement by which each Power would undertake, at least, not to sell rifles that have been discarded. This would lessen the supply, and private manufacturers might also came under some control in the matter of manufacturing arms of a purely military pattern. The various Governments must also agree that in their colonial ports there shall be strict regulations controlling the arms trade, for in some instances at least there has been open traffic in rifles and ammunition. The principal concern of India is to put a stop to the trade at Muscat whence arms are smuggled across to the Mekran coast and into the Persian Gulf. We understand that steps have already been taken in this direction and a formal international agreement on this point should be secured at the Conference. There may have to be some interference with private trade, but considering the dangers which arise from the traffic in arms European Powers should not hesitate to impose severe restrictions upon it. They will be acting in the best interests of civilisation if they now take up the question in earnest.

FROM KHYBER TO MOHMAND.

The "Statesman" :—Now that the Afghan raiders in the Khyber have been disposed of, attention once more concentrates upon the Mohmand border. Here raiding into British territory was finally checked by the action of April the 24th, in which General Willcocks drove back over the border the large "lashkar" which had crossed to attack the British force. The Mohmands have since then attempted no further hostilities; neither have they given any guarantee, however, that they will not renew their raids when General Willcocks withdraws his troops. The "jirgahs" of the more important sections have not come in, though called upon to do so by to-day, and as it is manifestly impossible to keep two brigades continuously on guard on the wilds of the frontier in the middle of the hot weather, awaiting the pleasure of the tribesmen, something more than the stopping of the money allowances of the Maliks, which was done some time ago, will be tried. In other words the expedition, which the Afghan incursion interrupted may now not improbably be resumed. In the case of the Zakka Khel, a far more powerful and much less accessible tribe, punitive operations were carried through at a cost of some fifteen lakhs, a sum which, it may be hoped, will more than suffice for such measures as may secure immunity from more Mohmand raids for some time to come.

There has been a continuous increase in the number of "empties" in house property in the borough of Islington during each quarter of the past year. The General Purposes Committee of the Borough Council think there can be little doubt that the facilities recently afforded for direct access between the outer suburbs and the City and West End are mainly responsible for this increase, which is not only affecting Islington, but all the residential inner suburbs of London.

THE KING'S REGULATIONS 100 YEARS AGO.

Those amongst your readers who know the City of the Latter Day Caliphs will remember the steep street running from Pera to the Galata bridge which all day long is the haunt of Greek and Maltese pedlars, writes "an old Fogey" in the "Pioneer." These men carry their stalls with them, displaying a marvellous assortment of rubbish at ridiculous prices. The miscellaneous assortment may be accounted for by the fact that the Turkish Government accepts payment for Customs dues in kind as well as in cash. The wily Armenian may and often does object to the value fixed on his consignment of goods. They are then sold by auction, and he buys them in at a price which is arranged between himself and the auctioneer; in nine cases out of ten a co-religionist. Where the goods were made is a mystery, surely our good friends the Germans are not responsible for this barrow load of ties and socks which no sane man dare put on? The next barrow perchance may be a job lot of tools, padlocks and tin ware. The third a collection of lamps warranted to give the minimum of light with the maximum of danger. And then barrow after barrow of old books in every tongue, Greek and French predominating. Strolling down the Yuksek Kalderim the other day my eye chanced on a torn and coverless volume in English. It was portly and well thumbed, but how it came into the possession of Mahomed Tahir Pasha, or who Mahomed Tahir Pasha, was, I know not. The little book, it was just the size of the Queen's Regulations of the early sixties; was entitled :—

A
SUPPLEMENT
to
THE REGIMENTAL COMPANION
containing
such Alterations as have been made in the
Military System of
GREAT BRITAIN
Since the publication of the Two Former Volumes.
London:
Printed for T. Egerton at the Military Library
near Whitehall
By C. Roworth, Bell Yard Temple Bar;
1807.

Temple Bar has gone the way of all flesh but Bell Yard still remains, though I doubt if there is any Military Library nearer than Charing Cross. The little book afforded me an evening's enteirainment, and may serve to wile away a few minutes for your readers.

In the attestation form for recruits I learnt that they swore allegiance to their Sovereign Lord King George, and further that if His Majesty shall please to appoint me to serve in the Forces of the "United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies," than the recruit swore to be true to the said "United Company." Now I have had a long connection with what I always knew to be the Honourable East India Company. When did the "United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies" become the Honourable East India Company?

Further on is a General Order, dated War Office, 14th May, 1805, setting forth the unpleasant fact that the Board of Directors of the United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies had framed fresh resolutions relative to the payment of passage of officers of King's regiments serving in the East Indies.

"In the event of any of His Majesty's regiments proceeding to India, free accommodation will be provided by the Company for the Established Complement of Officers of the respective Ranks. When the full Establishment shall have been once sent out, the Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Surgeons and Paymasters who may be subsequently sent out will be under the necessity of defraying themselves the expense of the accommodation at the Captain's Table during the voyage (the passage being provided at the Public Expense); for Subalterns, Adjutants, Quartermasters and Assistant Surgeons an Allowance of £95 will be issued in the usual manner." Then follows the scale of charges which do not err on the side of moderation :—

	£
Colonel	185
Lieutenant-Colonel	135
Major	135
Captain	110
Paymaster	110

And to make assurance doubly sure, no officer was allowed to embark until the sum had been actually deposited in the hands of the Company's Paymaster at the India House. When I joined the regiment to which I had the honour to belong I remember, Messrs. Cox and Company credited me with the exact sum of £95 and the P. and O. charged me £122 for carrying me to Calcutta; but I believe that both the P. and O. as well as Greens' and Wigrams' ships made a uniform charge to the Government of £95 for all ranks in the sixties at any rate.

Prior to this, shortly after the Act of Union poor Ould Ireland had to submit to an act of injustice. A General Order appeared setting forth that the Royal Irish Regiment of Artillery was reduced by one battalion, and that the remaining battalion was to be incorporated into the British Artillery, and that henceforth it was to form a part of the Royal Regiment of Artillery without distinction or difference. "The Royal Regiment will now consist of Seven Marching Battalions exclusive of the Horse Artillery and the Company of Gentlemen Cadets." In the same General Order it was announced that His Majesty had been pleased to direct "that all future promotion in the Royal Regiment of Artillery shall be regulated by length of Service, viz., "Every Officer shall be promoted according to the seniority of his first Commission in the Artillery and not according to his the date of his present rank." Then appears the Original Warrant for the formation of a Corps of Drivers to be attached to the Royal Artillery, and the copy of a letter from the Duke of Richmond who stated that he considered them even more necessary than gunners. Yet I believe there are some modern reformers who argue that Field Artillery can be created on the spur of the moment. No soldier who has seen war can hold such an idea, I can call to mind the dire indignation excited in the breasts of the men of the Field Battery our New South Wales brethren sent to Suakin in 1885 when Sir Gerald Graham refused to take the battery with him when the Division advanced to Tamai; Sir Gerald had seen war on some scale, and he did not want half-trained drivers and half-trained horses near any of his squares. So much importance was attached to the question of drivers in the Royal Regiment of Artillery that the officers of the Corps of Royal Artillery drivers received higher pay than either the Horse Artillery or the marching battalions of the regiment.

The fees paid by officers in the Royal Artillery eat up a great part of the first year's pay; the stamp on all Commissions was £5 10s., but those for salaries above £100 a year were assessed at £24.

The daily pay and allowances of officers in what were officially termed marching regiments of foot were the same in 1807 as in 1907; the ensign began with the munificent sum of five shillings and threepence, and the Lieutenant-Colonel had to be content with seventeen shillings. If my memory serves me right Sir Henry Havelock served as a subaltern for three and twenty years. There were many hundreds of gallant youngsters in those days who stood up and were shot at for the pittance given to a London bus conductor.

OLD ARMY AGENTS.

The last and by no means the least interesting of the General Orders is one entitled :—

"An account of all sums of money issued to the Army Agents from the 25th December, 1805, to the 24th December, 1806, specifying the Names of these Agents and the number of Regiments of the Line; Militia and Fencibles for which they are employed, with their places of Residence." There were no less than forty of these gentlemen in those far off days, but of these 16 were agents for only one regiment. The total sum paid to the regimental agents was of £6,537,634 19s. 11d. Accuracy was everything in those days, and I like the touch of sarcasm in the nineteen shillings and eleven pence. Naturally at the head of the list stood Messrs. Greenwood of Craig's Court, now better known as Cox and Co. They drew for 194 regiments, not including the Royal Artillery, and were paid the respectable total of £3,263,614 16s. 8d. Few of the other names recall old associations. Most are quite unknown to me, Lawrie in my early days was agent for the twin corps, the 90th Light Infantry and the 92nd Gordon Highlanders—the two young regiments which were well blooded on the field of Mandora. Hopkinson was in existence to within the last few years, but Bonner and Comb; Felix and Prestage; Sykes and Tuftin are names and nothing more. I learnt that each agent was paid by the Government the sum of £20 a quarter for their services which were sufficiently onerous, for they were made the means of communication between the War Office and the colonels of regiments. Thus in October, 1806, W Wynyard, Deputy Adjutant-General, sends a Circular Letter to regimental agents instructing them to inform the colonels of regiments in their agency that the use of lacquered felt caps is to be discontinued as they were found to be inconvenient and prejudicial to the health of the men. Another Circular Letter to agents reminded them of the existence of a General Order, dated 1768, which laid down that black bear skin caps were to be supplied to Fusilier regiments, and to Companies of Grenadiers, in marching regiments, as well as to all drummers.

Tinkering was the order of the day then as now. The heavy hand of the War Office clerk is apparent all through the little volume; orders and counter orders; ridiculous checks on forage and travelling allowances. In the those days regimental parties were detached under the command of officers on recruiting duty. Regiments moved from quarter to quarter by road or canal, necessitating the hire of horses, wagons or boats; all these incidents in the life of officer gave the War Office clerk infinite scope for his ingenuity in the compilation of returns, which had to be presented in triplicate and signed or countersigned by the magistrate, or failing him by the local constable. A War Office clerk always doubts the word of a mere officer. Then there was the "Allowance for small beer" so much in England an additional half penny in Scotland. In fact the little book teems with copies of returns, which go far to prove that even in the days when George the Third was King, orderly Room work was not all "small beer and skittles," and I doubt if there has been much improvement in this respect since good Mr. Rowort printed the Supplement to the Regimental Companion for T. Egerton at the Military Library near Whitehall in the year of Grace 1807.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Omerkhadi and Dongri	3	3	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	11	10	26
D Khotwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalmxmi	5	4	16
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	14	42
F Parel, Sewree and Sion...	2	3	11
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	10
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	14
Total.....	36	37	147
Total plague deaths to date..143,318			
This date last year	35	28	100

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
14	8

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign :—

May 13th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	38	28	3
B	275	127	18
C	76	111	23
D	74	37	7
E	106	140	8
F & G	44	3	0
Total to date...	613	446	59
Total rats killed.....			1,059

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 14th May.

173.—Company Parade.—"F" Coy. will parade at the Sir Richard Temple's statue at 6-15 p.m. on Friday next, the 15th instant.

Dress.—Uniform with Forage Caps, without arms.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

The Archdeacon of Norwich has issued an appeal for subscriptions towards the defence of the Rev. Canon Thompson, vicar of Eaton-next-Norwich, who has had a text case brought against him in the Court of Arches by a Norwich parishioner. The action is to settle the point whether a clergyman can refuse to receive at the communion-table a parishioner who has married his deceased wife's sister, and will be heard shortly.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Recewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beauteful er as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot: 33 Tavistock Road, London, England.

CALCUTTA IN SPRING.

There are few places in the world like Calcutta to-day where the streets are so gorgeous and brilliant as they are to-day with colour, or where Nature has been so lavish with her adornments. There is to begin with says a writer in the "Indian Daily News" no tree in the world to be compared to the gold mohur tree which dazzles every visitor and which it is worth globe trotters staying to see.

Few have even heard of M. de Poinci, the Governor of the Antilles, in the middle of the seventeenth century from whom it get its name "Poinciana regia" but it is a name that will carry his memory far along in the river of time. Alongside the gold mohur is the splendid purple of the Jarul, botanically the "Lagers-troemia Regina" called after Lagerstroem, of Gottenburg. You will not find him in the ordinary biographical dictionaries; he was a person of no particular importance, but he lives like Icarus who gave his name to the Icarian sea and was the first aeroplanist. We know little about him also, but he gave his name to the three shrubs now or shortly so beautiful, in white, mauve and crimson pink, which are to be found in almost every garden in Calcutta. In the old days before ping pong and lawn tennis, and golf, the inhabitants of Calcutta always had a little corner in their hearts for their gardens, but with the Suez Canal and the proximity of home all that is gradually fading away. We live for the present, and we know that in 1910 or 1912 we shall go home for good, and what is the use of beginning a garden? And yet there is no place where a garden is so easily made as in Calcutta, where you can plant trees that in five years, will flower with beautiful clusters of purple flowers and be thirty feet high. Yet it can be done easily. There is none of that angelic patience about results that takes place in England. No waiting ten years for a tree (even a larch) to get to a decent height. In Calcutta one can get a respectable garden up in 2 years, and in 5 years have trees all over the place 40 to 50 feet high. One of the most beautiful trees is the universe, at a distance like a pear in full bloom, has just ceased to flower. That is the Wrightia Antidysenterica and commemorates a Scotch botanist William Wright. It is a sweet scented tree, and fills the whole place with its delicious perfume, but the flowers will not last when cut, and for decorative purposes, as some call it, they are useless. Still, in April before the arrival of the gold mohur, it is the most splendid object. Just now a new rival to the glory of the gold mohur is the tree, that almost equals an English May tree the pink Cassia Javanica. It is new to Calcutta and few trees are ten years old. All the Cassias are full of medicinal properties and most are beautiful to look at. The Cassia fistula the "amaltas" of India, the Indian laburnum, is just now in flower and appeals to the most unemotional. The New Curzon Garden will shortly be glorious with the Cassias now planted in clumps near the tramway lines on the east and so will Dalhousie Square, where there is a clump on the north-west. The famous white Cassia (a sport of Cassia Nodosa) in Russell Street has never, we believe been propagated, though a seed or two has been secured, but if any be raised, they should go to Curzon Garden.

THE GLORY OF THE JUNGLE.

The dhak or palas is the glory of the Chota Nagpur jungles. Like the cotton tree the flowers come before the leaves and a wonderful sight a dhak jungle is. There are not many of it at Calcutta a decaying one opposite 34 Chowringhee, south of the tank is one of the few, and if we recollect there is one in the Madrasa Square. On the north side of Government House is a row of beautiful trees, the Jonesia Asoka, called after Sir William Jones, Judge of the High Court, and founder of the Asiatic Society. The flower is a bit hidden by the leaves. Its botanical name is Saraka Indica, and Soraka is said to be sarruk or road. Its native name is Ashok, and its bark is cut at sight by anyone who sees it as it is a valuable thing in dysentery. Those who planted out the maidan were very fond of the Millingtonia hortensis which has since changed its name. It bears beautiful white sweet scented flowers in October and scents Chowringhee. This Millington was an English botanist of the 18th century, but the tree is now called a Bignonia of sorts to which family it belongs, and the Abbe Bignon, librarian of Lowis XIV., is a person whose name covers a multitude of beautiful things in flowers. One of the most beautiful creepers in Calcutta is that over the gate of the Church in Dhurrumtollah opposite Messrs. Cook and Co. This is Argyreia Speciosa. It is liable to the ravages of a dreadful sort of scale, but it picks itself up again when flowering time comes and is itself again. In the winter we have the Bignonia Venusta, and in spring the white trumpet flowered Beaumontia. Another tree which will flower in the rains—there is a degraded one opposite the Uuited Service Club—is the Colvillia Racemosa with fine cone-like racemes of orange red flowers. It is a fine sight on a well grown tree, and some of the maidan trees would do well for a little attention. The tree with pink flowers opposite Scott Thompson's, which flowers in the rains is Kleinhovia hospita. A pretty tree of which one may see a small specimen in St. John's Chapel compound opposite the banks with red orange flowers is Cordia Sebastana. It is a slow growes unfortunately. Like most of the trees we have mentioned, it comes from abroad, and is a native of Cuba. It is a first cousin botanically of the borage we used once to put in Claret cup and of the heliotrope Cordius was a German botanist. On the north-side of 44, Park Street, is or was recently a fine specimen of the Spathodea Campanulata with large tulip-shaped orange scarlet flowers. A relic of the days when people planted things in their garden for posterity.

When one thinks over things, the maidan is a lost opportunity because, free for tree, it just as well to have a beautiful one as a plain clothes one. With a free hand given to the authorities the maidan might be made aflame with flowers and instead of peepuls and casuarinas and bor trees might be one of the wonders of the world. Here is a grand opportunity for Lord Kitchener, who is lord we believe of the maidan and a lover of gardens, to conquer fresh laurels.

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RICH RED BLOOD
COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS

to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 156G Market Bombay, No. 2.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."
Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.
Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill.
I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name _____
Address _____

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.
STUHR'S GENUINE
TRADE MARK.
RUSSIAN CAVIARE
Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.
C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.
Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE. 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
DIET is most important to all. To live we must eat—so study your dietary.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
HORLICK'S is a well-balanced and self-contained food of the highest possible form of nourishment—is easily digested and quickly assimilated—invigorates the strong—strengthens and builds up the weak. The best breakfast and supper beverage—can be taken hot or cold.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, etc.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT,
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.
BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,
PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.
AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.
IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.
M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.
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GRIMBLE'S
MALT VINEGAR.
LONDON & EDINBURGH.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

The Aga Khan Tournament.

A SENSATIONAL RESULT.

THE CUP-HOLDERS BEATEN.

The unepected has happened. The Aga Khan Hockey Turnament has provided many a sensation in the results in the various rounds, but none could equal the one produced last night, when the Cup-holders, the Jhansi Railway Institute, hitherto considered invincible, were beaten by a local organization, the Pioneer Hockey Club, after a very exciting game by three goals to two. The win is very interesing, as this is the first time an Indian team is going into the final and all the more so, as the two nationalities, the Hindus and Parsees, who consitute the team, have only recently taken to hocky.

I was generally thought that the Pioneers had only worked their way to the semi-finals through a cetain amount of luck in the draw and from the scratching of the Hornets and the King's Own. In spite of this, however, a large crowd turned up yesterday to see how they would shape against Jhansi and those who thought to see a virtual 'walk-over' for the Cup-holders, were somewhat taken aback with the result, for although Jhansi drew first blood, the Hindu-Parsee combination soon equalized, took the lead, came back level and then once more secured the odd number. Young Ganpat at inside-left was a host in himself and if there is a trickier and neater forward in Bombay, he would take quite a bit of finding to be sure.

It cannot be said that Jhansi had any of the best of luck or even that they gave a true exhibition of their real form but that they met a nippy well-balanced team, who won on cleanly-played hockey, there can be no question. And the Pioneers must be congratulated on their improvement. Jhansi taken all round were something of a disappointment and with the present form, could never have made any show against our medical boys, who can safely be relied upon to win the final if the proverbial luck of the Jacks does not prove too overwhelming this afternoon.

During the first half, the game was of the usual order but very fast and it looked as if the local eleven, who were the slighter in build, had the pace against them. Both the teams scored two goals apiece and played very level.

During the second period, Jhansi determined to score, assailed the Pioneer flags respeatedly and the ball was mostly on that ground, yet, the Pioneers forced the opposition, and breaking loose, scored the winning goal and all efforts of the visitors to equalize ended in nothing, mainly through the skilful clearing of the Pioneer halves and backs.

Good and bad points, the contending teams had many. It would be tedeous to enumerate them, but everything can be summed up in—that the stronger team lost by inferior play and the weaker team carried off the honors by a quickness to take advantage of openings and a splendid defence.

From the Bully-off, play rested for a while in midfield, then Jones had an easy chance, but he hit wide. Play was on the same ground, then Pioneers invaded and forcing down the opposition, Shivram had a good opening but failed to clear properly. Then Clough and L. Fitzpatrick between themselves put in a good run and centered to Jones, but Karanja relieved. Up and down play now ensued and a dangerous position was saved by W. Macleod. Jhansi, continuing to press Clough by skilful passes, approached the flagsand as the goal-keeper had left his place, the former lodged the ball in the nets, amidst applause. Visits now were paid to both the flags and shortly Motisha was having a run, but Essai cleared. Ganpat now playing splendidly ran for the Jhansi flags, but Essai again cleared and a strong tussle ensued there and shortly Ganpat shot the equalizing goal amidst loud cheers from their supporters. Again, the same player had a run, but Essai hitting out, a corner was awarded and R. Fitzpatrick relieved. Pressing, Ganpat by a remarkably splendid clearing sent the ball between the Jhansi posts a second time. Play up and down, then, Troupe and Clough had a strong assault, but the ball went out. A second rush was cleverly saved by Divecha. Then Jones rushed for the opposite flags and Palwanker, though called up twice for sticks, saved. Now Ganpat secured an opening but was promptly stopped by B. MacMullen. Then Still centered to Troupe, and he shot was wide. Play about the same ground and Jhansi were pressing strongly but the Pioneer halves and backs were defending with equal skill. Just as half time was being called, Clough centered the ball skilfully to Troupe and the latter hit goal amidst applause. Score :—

Pioneer Hockey Club ..... 2 goals.
Jhansi Ry. Institute ..... 2 goals.

On change of sides, Pioneers at once attacked, but a dangerous position being relieved by Essai, a scrimmage ensued there and the attackers were driven back. A visit to the opposite flags was paid and L. Fitzpatrick's shot was hit out, which resulted in a corner but the shot from it was cleared by Palwanker. Then Ganpat, dodging fast all the opposition, threatened, but was forced to retire before W. MacMullen. Jhansi now pressed but Palwanker again cleared. The opposite goals were now visited and a foul was awarded against Jhansi and from the free hit consequent on it, S. Divecha, the outside forward had a good aim at the posts, and shot a goal, which happened to be the winning one, amidst a tremendous outburst of cheers. Now, was witnessed a very hot bout on Pioneer ground, the Jhansi forwards attacking very vehemently, which drew forth a defence from the local halves and backs, such as rarely been witnessed in Tournament although they looked like being spent out. The defence was simply admirable. Troupe, Jones, L. Fitzpatrick and Clough again and again sent volleys, but their shots were either returned, shot out, or wide. Palwanker and Cantoenwalla, the right-half-back and custodian respectively, were ever ready to respond and once in a tight corner Ganpat, the indomitable forward, cleared. When about five minutes were left for play, and an attack of Jhansi having been repulsed, Ganpat put in one of his admirable runs and although MacCombie was not in his place, L. Fitzpatrick deprived Ganpat of the ball within a yard of the goal-line. Again the same player cleared and the ball was in mid-field, when the Referee's whistle sounded final time and stopped one of the best games we have witnessed in the Tournament and gave Bombay a well-earned victory. Score :—

Pioneer Hockey Club ... ... 3 goals.
Jhansi Ry. Institute ... ... 2 goals.

TEAMS.

PIONEERS.

Goal.—Canteenwalla (Capt).
Backs.—Karanja, Palwanker V.
Half-backs.—Divecha, Motisha, D. Driver.
Forwards.—Chowksey, Ganpat, Balloo, Shivram, J. Driver.

JHANSI.

Goal.—MacCombie.
Backs.—R. Fitzpatrick, Essai.
Half-backs.—B. MacMullen, F. Macleod, W. Macleod.
Forwards.—Still, Jones, Troupe (Capt.), L. Fitzpatrick, Clough.
Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Weyman.

TO-DAY.

Grant Medical College vs. Royal Scots on Marine Lines Ground.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

There will be a sweepstakes race on Saturday next, May 16th, for all Yachts of A, B, C, and D classes. Start at 3-45 p.m. Entrance Rs. 3. Course will be notified later.

HYDERABAD NOTES.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. O'Dwyer, Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Provinces, has taken over officiating charge of the Hyderabad Residency, the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S.I., having been appointed to act as Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Mr. O'Dwyer is not unknown here, having in 1906 officiated as Resident, during the absence on leave of Mr. Bayley. It is understood that on the expiry of six months, both these officers will be confirmed in the acting appointments they now hold.

***

Prior to the departure of Mr. Bayley to take up his new appointment, the Nizam entertained him at a farewell breakfast at the Falaknumah Castle on the 2nd instant, and the Minister, the Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad, gave a State breakfast on the Thursday following. Needless to say that both these functions were brilliant successes The arrangements were made by Mr. Aziz Mirza, who has been officiating as Private Secretary to the Minister in addition to his substantive duties as Judicial Secretary. Nawab Faridoon Jung, Bahadur, who had obtained 45 days' leave, returned that morning in time to be present.

***

The Nizam's Birthday Parade on the 8th instant was an imposing spectacle. The Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad was present and took his place at the saluting base, when the troops formed up and marched past in splendid style. Major the Nawab Oosman Yar-ud-Dowlah commanded in the absence of his father, the popular Colonel Afsur-ul-Mulk. The troops that took part in the celebration were the Golcondah, Imperial Service, and Regular Troops. After parade *Chota Haziri* was served. The Hyderabad Municipality gave their usual entertainment in the evening, when the Municipal office was gorgeously decorated and illuminated.

***

The Hyderabad Mint scandal has culminated in the dismissal of Mr. Framji Viccaji and a few other subordinates. The Mint Commission's Report has been forwarded to the Government of India and the services of Mr. English have been replaced at the disposal of that Government. It is a pity that the proceedings of the Commission were held *in camera* as the public is yet in the dark as to the facts and as to the actual loss sustained by the Nizam's Government.

THE BIG FIRE IN THE FORT.

The Official Report.

The following is the official report of the Fort fire, submitted by Superintendent Stanford to the Commissioner of Police :—

On the 12th instant at about 11-15 p.m., a fire broke out in a large godown situated on the ground floor at the back of Messrs. Kemp and Company's establishment in the Fort, and used by the Company as a laboratory and for the storage of various kinds of goods, chemicals, etc. On the alarm of the fire being given the Fort Municipal fire engine, followed in quick succession by five other fire engines, was quickly on the scene of the fire and there being a copious supply of water from the main, they at once commenced to play upon the fire from six different points. By this time the whole building appeared enveloped in flames and several loud explosions took place in the laboratory, sending up clouds of burning fragments many feet into the air. At about 12-30, after over an hour's hard and dangerous work, the Fire Brigade under their chief, Mr. Nicholls, had the fire well in hand, and at 1 a.m., under complete control. As there are many large and thickly populated buildings in this locality, there was considerable alarm at the time. The fire was completely extinguished by 2-30 a.m., but still a few engines were kept on the scene. The amount of damage, etc., has not yet been ascertained.

FIRE IN A TODDY-BOOTH.

About one o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a 'jowli' hut owned by Daji Narayen, a Hindu, situated in Dr. Shroff's Wadi, Mazagon Road. The hut was used as a toddy-booth and two men were cooking food in it last night. They left the hut at 11 p.m. without, it is suspected, putting out the fire. The whole hut was soon ablaze. The Byculla Fire Engine and the Pedder Market Manual were on the spot and put out the fire in half an hour. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

THE BARAPADA FIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—After a disastrous fire which occurred recently in the village of Barapada, Kolaba District, through which nearly 80 families were rendered homeless, a number of gentlemen from Uran and Bombay came forward in a most generous fashion with gifts of money for the relief of the sufferers. Would you devote a little of your space to this public acknowledgement of their generosity?

I append a list of the subscriptions received.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. BROOMFIELD, I.C.S.,
Assistant Collector, Kolaba.

Khan Bahadur Framji Maneckji Bhinwandiwalla, of Uran ...	500
Mr. Mahomed Ismayal *alias* Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji and Brothers, of Uran...	701
Mr. Gulam Hasan *alias* Mahomed Jafar Tungikar and Brothers, of Uran ...	250
Mr. Nur Mahomed Kasam Mitha, J. P., of Bombay	101
Mr. Abdulla Miya *alias* Paku Miya, of Bombay	50
Mr. Abdul Rahman Tonkar, of Uran ...	50
Total ...	1,652

Camp Karjat, May 12.

THE DERBY.

KEMPTON PARK JUBILEE TH CHESTER CUP.

STARTING PRICE and straight out commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events etc., Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY.

Middle and Lower Colaba and the Esplanade.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Passing northward from Tommy-Land, we pass through a prosperous and handsome suburb which includes what are called Middle and Lower Colaba, now extending over the old Cotton Green and over land reclaimed on the South-Eastern foreshore, and to be still further extended over the small reclamation at the South-West corner of Back Bay. Of this most salubrious area I have only to say that the reclamation in Back Bay is but a flea-bite of what might be reclaimed, at small cost, westward and southward down to low water mark (as suggested in my last letter), whereby some hundred and fifty acres (if not more) of splendid building land would be made available for the expansion of the City at the apex of the Island.

THE ESPLANADE.

The citizens and the Sirkar may well be proud of the development of this quarter during the past fifty years. They are indebted in the first place to Lord Elphinstone, who conceived the idea of removing the unsightly ramparts and filling up the stinking moat; in the second place to Sir Bartle Frere who energetically carried out the idea; and, in the third place, to the City Improvement Trust, which has already done so much and is planning more—from the site of the old Colaba Causeway to the confines of the native town, from Kennedy Sea Face to new Dockland.

Very few capitals in Europe can boast of such a magnificent combination of stately public edifices, with palatial shops, clubs, banks, noble educational, hospital, municipal, market buildings and railway stations, in closest proximity to handsome private residences not crowded together, or as in London far apart, but easily accessible by broad, well-lighted, tree-bordered Boulevards from one to the other, to the Docks and to the most distant quarters of the Island—and provided withal with ample recreation ground for all classes. London, Paris, Brussels, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Naples, even Berlin cannot boast of so handsome a quarter; for their buildings are mostly of perishable materials such as bricks faced with stucco, while ours are of stone and iron that cost comparatively little to keep in repair and that will last till the crack of doom or an earthquake!

Nevertheless much remains to be done still.

For example, the B. B. and C. I. Railway track should be shifted westward; Kennedy SeaFace (What a ridiculous name!) should be shifted in the same direction, widened, and should run into a widened Queen's Road, also widened westward. This sensible suggestion is made by the Indian Merchants Association who point out that the Oval could then be appreciably extended seaward.

I have ventured humbly to suggest in my first pamphlet that the Native Infantry regiment which is now "cabined, cribbed, confined" on one of the best sites on the Esplanade, should be henceforth cantoned north of the Elphinstone road, or at Matunga. It was, of course, absolutely necessary in olden times that this Regiment of Marines should be located close to the Dockyard. Its presence there now is an anachronism. At Matunga the men would have a spacious parade and recreation grounds and live in decent quarters, not in dog holes as they do at present.

If the authorities deem armed men necessary near the Framji Cowasjee Tank, what so easy as to erect a Police Station there for a strong detachment of constabulary, Fire Engine establishment and all complete? There would still remain ample space for the extension of the "Marina", and the Oval enclosure would be available for the crowd of urchins who now monopolize all the frontage in rear of and round the "Marina", right up to Esplanade Main Road from St. Xavier's College to Church Gate Street and the B. B. and C. I. Railway's palatial offices. It is almost the only available, as it is certainly one of the best building sites left on the Esplanade.

Then again—nothing is more needed in this part of the City than a really good residential hotel. The Taj Mahal Palace is all very well for tourists who can afford to stay there and to hire victorias by the day, but it is too out of the way for most people of moderate means who have business in the Esplanade and Hornby roads. The Great Western Hotel is comfortable and reasonable, but the accommodation is limited and the outlook faces the wrong way. Watson's Esplanade Hotel is noisy. I know of several men of means who have been long seeking a suitable site between the General Post Office and the B. B. & C. I. Railway offices for a hotel, purely residential, to accommodate (say) 150 families, up to date in every way and provided with a good garden in the rear and a good swimming bath. What a splendid double frontage it might have opposite the G. P. O. and the line of statues!

Then, what a noble line of dwelling houses might be erected on the Esplanade Main Road with spacious gardens; a "service road" running between it and the present "Marina." The Esplanade much wants "finishing off", so to speak, at this point. Let it be so finished off—and above all, there and elsewhere throughout the Island (except on "Tom Tiddler's ground, of which more anon) let us utilize the ground that is still available, before talking of "expanding" to god-forsaken places like Trombay.

THE NATIVE TOWN.

The City Improvement Trustees are criticised over freely for having done so little with the ample funds at their disposal in the native town and elsewhere. I shall have something pertinent to say on this point, in the Preface to my "Summary" pamphlet. They have achieved much, however, already in carrying out the projects of Messrs. Pedder, Olivant, and myself in the one matter of driving broad cross-thoroughfares from East to West through the native town. My Summary will show that the Chamber of Commerce is in a small minority in desiring Abdul Rahimon Street to be widened at a ruinious cost; and if Major Tulloch's Municipal sub-way Railway be constructed there will be no need for any such wild scheme—because that railway, by carrying the town refuse, many passengers, any goods also at convenient hours, will effectively reduce overhead traffic in the native town,—and, as I have said already, will pay.

TOM TIDDLER'S GROUND.

This, of course, is the Back Bay frontage reclaimed west of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The Chamber of Commerce is in a miserable minority in their proposal that a crescent of palatial residences shall be built thereon for Dives and Company. That will never come to pass; this health resort of Lazarus and Company will assuredly remain as it is—Tom Tiddler's Ground. Neither will any good citizen tolerate the expropriation or desecration of Burial and Burning grounds and Parsi Dokhmas. "That way madness lies!"

In my next I propose to deal with Dives and Company (poor defenceless beings) in their own Dives Land.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, May 9.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Combating Malaria.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Muncipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. Manmohandas Ramji presiding.

The Commissioner in a letter stated:—The prevalence of Malaria on the eastern slope of Malabar Hill has received considerable attention during the past fair season, specific complaints having been received at the beginning of the cold weather regarding cases of malaria in the Body Guard Lines and in the bungalows above them. The action taken consisted in clearing the whole eastern slope of grass and brushwood, in clearing out the existing open drains and in constructing a pipe drain down the centre of the hill-side with the object of removing all the water that formerly was allowed to collect in a square masonry tank and which having improperly been used for bathing and washing purposes, used to overflow and cause a stagnant swamp. A storage tank within the Body Guard Lines which had been found to harbour anopheles mosquitoes was also demolished and some ornamental ponds hitherto used for the storage of water for the use of the gardens above were filled with sand. These measures have been effective in removing all likely breeding places for mosquitoes in the upper two-thirds of the hill-side, but the clearing of the undergrowth has disclosed certain leaks along the lower slope of the hill which still require to be dealt with. These leaks must be intercepted and drained by means of masonry drains well plastered with cement, discharging into the existing catch water drains at the foot of the hill. I forward herewith an estimate amounting to Rs. 4,660, being the cost of the work, and have the honour to request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 4,660 from Surplus Cash Balance for the purpose. On the Western side of the hill, action has been limited to the replacement of a portion of the open drain in the ravine below the Reservoirs by a closed pipe drain. The Health Department have been actively engaged throughout the season on both sides of the Hill in treating with pesterine all probable breeding places for mosquitoes."

The Committee resolved to forward the letter to the Corporation with recommendation to sanction the expenditure asked for by the Commissioner.

The Deputy Health Officer of the Fort Ward, in letters to the Commissioner, stated that the water of the well at premises No. 61, Meadow Street, and No. 1 Hummum Street, jointly owned by Messrs. Tarachand Parshram and Fazulbhoy Peermahomed was in a very foul condition and was full of mosquito larvæ and that the well was a source of nuisance to the neighbourhood and as such had been complained of by Messrs Hill, Son and Thomas. The Deputy Health Officer asked for permission to call upon the owners to fill in the well. The Commissioner forwarded the letters to the Committee.

The permission asked for was granted.

The Committee approved of the arrangements made by the Commissioner for the purchase of eight Root's small size climax blowers at Rs. 95 each from Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co.

The Committee accepted the tender of Messrs Kemp and Co., for the supply of medicines and and medical appliances to the Arthur Road Hospital, and the Municipal Departments for a period of nine months commencing from June next. Of the three firms, Messrs. Kemp and Co., Messrs. Treacher and Co., and Messrs. Wright and Co., the tender of Messrs. Kemp and Co., for Rs. 29,817, was the lowest.

KEROSENE FOR MOTOR CARS.

A correspondent writes to the "Indian Motor News."—"With reference to your Para "Kerosene or Alcohol"—in April issue—I have been running on kerosene oil (with a Johnston-Buddicom Carburettor, fitted to a 6½ H. P. DeLion engine) for some time and find it satisfactory. Of course, you start up on petrol (running the engine, say, for one or two minutes) then gradually turn on the kerosene. So far I have found little or no difficulty, and, I believe there would be absolutely none if my car was properly tuned up. I attribute the slight loss of power experienced to worn bearings, or defect in spark or to some minor cause which an expert (which I am not) would readily overcome. I can vouch for this—that I recently ran about Bombay (a computed aggregate distance of 40 miles) on 1½ gallon of kerosene, cost, say ten annas, and I believe on a straight road, with a clear run—I could do the distance on 1 gallon. In Bombay, or a large centre, where petrol is cheap and always available, the advantage is not so obvious, but up-country there is no question that a fuel procurable at any village is to be considered of the first importance. Mine is an old car, but up to any amount of hard work, and I emphatically state does run well on kerosene. What is usually thought to be a drawback is the possibility of fouled pistons, and plugs. Well, I don't clean my plug more than once a week, say after 200 miles, and I have not yet found occasion to take down the engine. Even if one has to do this occasionally, as also clean out exhaust pipes, which I do not admit is imperative, the advantage is still in favour of kerosene.

Should any of your readers desire to test the practical working I will gladly give them a run when I am in Bombay.

In the para, under notice Mr. Hall's attainments in the use of kerosene are referred to. These must be admitted quite successful as far as they have gone. This gentleman, with the proverbial tenacity of the "Tyke," will ere long not only be able to run on kerosene, but start up on the cold fuel. Then indeed will the kerosene oil system be beyond reproach, a fait "accompli."

THE EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

WE have been asked to announce that the programme for to-night and to-morrow night includes the film "The Temple of Vesta," which represents a pathetic story in which both drama and tragedy are combined.

THE Secretary of State is understood to have sanctioned the principal features of the Calcutta Improvement Scheme, subject to some minor modifications, which include (1) the election by the Municipal Corporation, and possibly by other public bodies, of a proportion of the Trustees, and (2) the leasing to private enterpise of the larger scheme of building operations for the re-housing of section of the population other than those placed by street and other impovements. The proposed alternative method of reconpment borrowed from the Prussian street alignment law as an alternative to the selling or leasing of surplus lands is not understood to be amongst the provisions that have been sanctioned.

LAWLESSNESS IN CHITTAGONG.

The pitch at which the train robberies on the Chittagong section of the Assam Bengal Railway have arrived is illustrated by the following letter addressed to Sir James Buckingham as Secretary of the Indian Tea Association by a well-known firm of solicitors on behalf of their Anglo-Indian clients:—

We are desired by certain clients of ours who represent numerous tea companies, which are much concerned in the matter to address you officially on the subject of the serious and constantly recurring train and other robberies which have for some time past taken place in the vicinity of Chittagong with a view to such representations being made to the local Government as the Committee of your Association may deem advisable.

The robberies to which we refer have, we understand, become of almost daily occurrence, and continue to increase in number and daring, in spite of the efforts which, we are informed, are being made by the Assam Bengal Railway Company's police to stop them.

As an illustration of the extent of the trouble complained of we may mention that of late the robberies have been on a wholsale scale extending to quantities of 50 bags of rice and 14 chests of tea at one time quantities which indicate as well the boldness which results from immunity from detection of long continued depredations as an amount of organisation under which only depredations on the scale above indicated would be possible.

The district in which these thefts mainly occur is, we understand, that adjoining the Assam-Bengal Railway line between Pahartali and Chittagong stations, the extension of that line to Chittagong Port and the Strand Road Siding, the policing of the station of the railway bearing the last mentioned name, and also of the road on which it abuts being, as is notorious, locally wholly inadequate; and the depredations, so far as the Railway is concerned, are, as our clients believe, the work of the inhabitants of villages contiguous to this area which are said to be infested by thieves and bad characters.

But besides the robberies to which we have alluded those who instruct us understand that local enquiries into the causes of late fires which have occurred at Chattagong Jetties, and are believe to be due to incendiarism, has disclosed a state of general lawlessness as prevalent in the port and its vicinity, which is amazing.

The existence of such a state of things as we have adverted to above is, it is obvious, inconsistent with the proper fulfilment by the local authority of the elementary duty of protecting the property of law-abiding subjects by due and proper administration of the law, and the result of allowing the existing condition of things to continue will, in all probability, be a further increase of robberies and a repetition of incendiary fires involving the interests represented by our clients, as well as by the jute shippers, the railway company, and others interested in the business of the port in further serious losses.

All these interests in common call urgently, as it seems to our clients for such improvements in the arrangements for policing the port and town of Chittagong and its vicinity as may be necessary to ensure the due administration of the law and to afford efficient protection to the large amount of property passing through the port, and it is with the object of bespeaking the good offices of the Committee of your Association to attain this end that we are now instructed to address you.

For this purpose you will no doubt circulate this letter amongst the members of your Committee with the object of obtaining their authority to address a suitable communication to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam on the subject, and in order to assist your Committee in making this representation we desire to call attention to the following considerations which appear to us to be material viz :—

It may fairly, we think, be asked from Government whether any and what alterations have been made in the police arrangements in force when Chittagong was practically an ordinary mofussil station to meet the vast alteration, which the development of the trade of the Port within the last few years has produced. It is obvious that the organisation of the Bengal police under which Chittagong as a mere mofussil station formerly was (a purely native force except in the highest grade of officers) or any corresponding force under the new Provincial Government would be wholly unequal to meeting the requirements of a considerable town and port, the entrepot of an extensive and growing trade.

It may also, we suggest, be fairly urged that the present requirements of the town and port of Chittagong can only be properly met by the establishment of a police force based on that employed in the larger cities and ports of India, with an appreciable leaven of European officers in the lower grades, and including a suitable detective force under the direction of a competent officer of sufficient rank to ensure efficient administration and co-operation between the local police and the police authorities of other centres.

The importance of this last mentioned condition will be apparent when the extent of the robberies of tea are considered. The conditions of Chittagong, which possesses so far as we are aware, no outlet for the disposal of tea in bulk, makes it clear either that the Chittagang thieves possess some local agency through which they can dispose of the stolen teas for transmission to Calcutta (which is the nearest market) for sale or are sufficiently well organised to have agents of their own in Calcutta to whom the stolen teas are sent for realisation, and this state of things would necessitate the help of the Calcutta police to discover the persons implicated.

It is hardly perhaps within our province to suggest what particular measures might be taken locally to stamp out the serious evil of which our clients complain, but much might be done by a strict and careful watch being maintained on the villages in the vicinity of Chittagong, the inhabitants of which are known to profit by the robberies to which we refer, by police officers of a class who would be less liable to the corrupt influences which the funds at the disposal of those who organise and carry out these depredations enable them to bring to bear than the ordinary local constable may be expected to be.

An improvement in the existing conditions of affairs might well result from proper co-ordination between the Railway and the local police, which a responsible officer in charge of the latter might easily bring about.

It might also, we submit, be suggested that in addition to the appointment of a local police force, such as we have indicated above under a competent officer, that the appointment of and energatic official as a town magistrate for Chittagong, possessing full powers, would do much to terrify evil-doers.

You are doubtless aware that representations have already been made by the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce to the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam which so far have had little or no effect.

Yours faithfully,
SANDERSON, ADKIN LEE AND EDDIS.
Queen Victoria Street, 25th March.

THE Russian General Linievitch, who has recently died, lest instructions for the publication abroad of a book in which he sets forth the causes of the Russian defeats in the war with Japan, during part of which he held the post of Commander-in-Chief.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be '*depended upon*' without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be '*depended upon.*' A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely '*depended upon*' to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris knows how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

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The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1908.

NEW ZEALAND FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

Anglo-Indians, to whom New Zealand has been recommended as a desirable place in which to spend their declining days, or to foregather after the Bengali Babu has taken over the reins of office as Governor and bidden farewell to the last white man to leave these shores, will find much information in the newly-issued Census Report of that Colony. New Zealand has ample room for us all. The total population—exclusive of Maoris and of the recently annexed Pacific islands—as returned in the Census Schedules—is only 888,578, of whom 2,576 are Chinese and 2,578 half-castes living amongst and as Europeans. The Maori population numbers 47,731, including 3,938 half-castes living as Maoris. Some 211 Maori women are returned as married to European husbands, and the complete population of European, Maori and residents of Cook and other annexed Pacific islands is 948,649 persons. Mixed marriages will increase, unless white women seek the country, for the female population is less than that of the male by something like fifty-seven thousand. Still the total half-caste population on the main islands of the colony is but 6,516. The number of half-caste Maoris living among Europeans is increasing and the number of Maori wives of Europeans is greater than at the previous census. The Chinese are decreasing in numbers, while the number of Maoris steadily, if not rapidly, increases. The European population grows yearly larger, but the rate of increase within the past ten years has been less than fifteen per cent. The entire population of New Zealand was 59,413 in 1906; the census just reported upon, the number is put down, as we have already stated, at 888,578. A census is taken every five years in the Colony, but it does not appear that at the present rate of increase the total will exceed a million with the next decade.

A study of the religions of the people show that the Church of England has most adherents. Then follow Presbyterians, Roman Catholics, and Methodists. Large numbers profess no religion, and no less than 24,325 persons declined to give the census-taker any information whatever upon the point. Among the "other Protestants" some quaint sub-divisions are found, some of the people describing themselves as members of the "Church of God," "The Central Mission," "The Gospel Mission," "Zionists," "Gathered in the Name of the Lord," "Conditional Immortalists," "The Church of Our Father," as well as "Christian Scientists." The dwellings of the people number 197,003, of which 179,076 are occupied houses, 11,279 unoccupied and 1,267 in course of erection. Besides these, on the night the enumeration was effected, there were 5,381 tents or dwellings with canvas roofs and the average number of inhabited dwellings to a square mile is considerably less than two. Of the 197,003 dwellings, 178,551 are built of wood, iron, or lath and plaster and 8,359 of brick, stone or concrete. There are 1,213 cob or sod houses, besides tents and huts, but the tendency is now to build pukka, and we may expect better results in the course of the next few years. All the Europeans are not British by any means. Of 19,867 persons born abroad, 4,174 were Germans, 2,277 Danes, 2,212 Austrians or Hungarians, 1,618 Swedes, 1,396 Norwegians, 624 French, 574 Italians, 484 Russians and 464 Swiss. No less than 208,931 were born in the United Kingdom and 4,280 in other British possessions; 2,010 are Americans and 3,009 Asiatics. Thus the Colony has attractions for men of all countries and most of them appear to thrive and to live to a good old age. In New Zealand the marriage rate increases, so also does the birth-rate, for whereas in 1895 it had the lowest birth-rate of Australasia in 1905 the rate was higher than in New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland or South Australia.

There is work for all in New Zealand, but the returns nevertheless show 8,189 persons unemployed. In dealing with these figures, however, it is explained that at the time of the census no less than 3,241 males, between fifteen and sixty years of age, were returned as suffering from sickness or accident and some of these would probably be included in the number stated to be unemployed. It is regarded as a matter for congratulation that the total number of unemployed in 1906 was found to be only 9,561 against 9,826 in 1901, when the population of the colony was much smaller. Replies given by householders to the inquiry show that in every hundred persons—excluding Chinese—83·5 could read and write, 1·6 could read only and 41·9 are unable to read. The returns show an improvement on the previous census. Besides the advance in the degree of education, which is observed in respect of females as well as males, it is found that whereas the difference in the percentage able to read and write is considerably in favour of the male sex for the year 1878, the proportions approximate more closely at each successive census year until in 1906 there are found to have been 82·91 per cent. of the female sex who can read and write against 84·03 males. The education of the females, taking as a standard the knowledge of reading and writing, is thus nearly equal to that of the males. But with a system of free and compulsory education this would be expected in time and the census results have no longer the degree of importance or interest in this respect, which they had years ago. Children receiving tuition at home, instead at school, are fewer in number than ever, for it appears that the educational institutions in New Zealand are increasingly successful and the gradually advancing density of population in the country districts accounts for the diminution in the children taught at home.

DEVELOPING BRITISH GUIANA.

ACCORDING to Mr. Davson, who is very prominently connected with British Guiana, the chief need of the Colony is more imported labour and, he maintains, the need is urgent if the natural revenues of the country are to be properly developed. With an adequate labour supply much can be done, and there should follow profitable investment for those ready to engage in the opportunities offered by rice estates and rice manufactories, cocoanut product factories, fruit preserving, rubber and even in gold and diamond mines. British Guiana has an area of some ninety thousand square miles and a population of only three hundred and six thousand, of whom only one hundred and twenty thousand are males over fifteen years old. There can be no doubt that more labour is required. Already Indians head the list of population. From the statistics given by Mr. Davson there should be a marvellous opening for enterprising colonists with capital, ready to bring their labour with them. Of the total area a surprisingly small portion is under cultivation. Of the coast lands seventy-four thousand five hundred acres are under sugar, divided into forty-seven estates, and of the rest thirty thousand acres are under rice, eighteen thousand under plaintains and ground provisions, seven thousand in cocoanuts, two thousand in cocoa and fifteen hundred in coffee, which is roughly seventy-four thousand acres under sugar and sixty-seven thousand acres under other produce out of an area larger than Great Britain. The coast tract alone is six thousand square miles and the excellent rivers pass through tracts which are admittedly of great value for cultivation, and this does not include the valuable timber territories which exist and are not available for lack of railways. Finally there are the up-lands which afford excellent grazing ground to supply neighbouring markets. The forty-seven sugar estates in the colony produce an average crop of 100,000 tons of sugar, which with the bye-products of rum, molasses, and molascuit cattle-food—a most promising addition to the Colony's exports—gives a value of, say, £1,212,000, as against a total export, including goods re-exported, of £1,843,030. When it is borne in mind that of this sugar value of £1,212,000, nearly one-half is circulated in wages on the estates, it will at once be seen what an important part these estates play in the Colony's welfare. At present the planters bring over an annual supply of East Indian labourers under a five-year indenture. These men must reside in the Colony for a further five years, when they have the right to return to India, the planters paying half their passage back. Now in the past a large proportion of those who become free have chosen to remain on the estates where they could continue to earn wages. So it has come about that, of an average number of seventy thousand East Indian coolies, resident on the estates, about ten thousand, or 7 per cent. are indentured men. It has paid the planters, so far, to pay the cost of bringing in this 7 per cent.—the cost being about £20 per man—in order to get the labour of the whole. But a new condition of things has arisen. These men have found that the coast lands are admirably adapted for growing rice, and the free proportion are leaving the estates in rapidly increasing numbers in order to devote themselves to this new industry. The planters find themselves faced with a greatly reduced supply of labour, and the question of the moment is, what are they to do? In proof of the value of the country as a rice field it may be stated that the exports of rice have risen from one hundred and sixty pounds to three million five hundred thousand pounds in seven years. This is the greatest increase, but other industries give ample promise of improving and, granted proper means for rapid transport and, above all, a full supply of labour, the country should prove a very valuable investment indeed.

MONTROSE.

As we surmised on Tuesday Montrose has no surprises in store. No one knowing Montrose, and its statue of Sir Robert Peel, would be guilty of expecting anything original, or even "pawky" from the Forfar fish town. People who live by fish, and largely on fish, which means brains, do not trouble about other folks's doings, believing that they know what's what as well as anybody who reads newspapers. So Montrose has stood by Mr. Morley; and returned his successor with, in effect, the same majority as before, only that, in *fact*, a few hundreds of votes have been detached and presented to an Ultra-Radical candidate who sails under the name of "Labour." Mr. Morley had a majority in 1906 of 2,494. It is obvious that after Mr. Morley's correct Conservative attitude during the last two and a half years as Secretary of State for India any carpet-bagger with a red-flag, and a good stock of epithets for lords and capitalists, could have succeeded in catching the votes of a mere thousand amongst the unco' guid of Montrose and its other boroughs, Forfar, Inverbervie, and Brechin. The Labourite at Montrose was a Mr. Burgess, and he drew his total of nearly two thousand in quite proportionate parts from both the Conservative and Liberal candidates. But Montrose does not matter, in any case. Nor will Sterling, albeit the late Premier was its member. The good folk of Montrose and Stirling stand by their "consciences" and, in any case, ordinary mundane politics are enacted too far South to be any real inspiration to them. And so long as they understand that their votes make no difference, it is better they should reck their sweet wills as their hearts—and their kirks—direct. 'Tis better so.

H. M. S. "Redbreast", under the command of Lieutenant Commander J. A. Shuter, R. N., sailed yesterday for Muscat.

MAJOR VAUGHAN, Supply and Transport Department, is laid up, from a nasty fall from his horse, at Simla.

SIR THOMAS SHAUGHNESSY, president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has left for London. It is stated that he will impress upon the Imperial authorities that his company already has an all-red route, and will soon possess steamships faster than the Empresses on the Atlantic.

THE bandit chief, Antonio Paulino, who has terrorised Eastern Portugal for months, and committed many atrocities, has been captured close to the frontier, through the treachery of a member of his band, who led a company of soldiers to the brigand's fortified home in the mountains.

THE Government of India have decided that continuous service R. A. and R. E. Officers and also non-continuous service R. E. Officers who have more than twenty years' service for Indian pension are eligible for the new rate of pension for the Indian Army, *i.e.*, £432 per annum after twenty-six years' service.

THE British Consulate at Tangier gives notice to British subjects, whether residents or visitors, that his Majesty's Government will refuse henceforth to advance money as ransom in the event of their being captured by brigands either in or outside the town. This decision has been received with great indignation by the British colony.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—The Maharaj-Kumar Saheb Shri Ranjit Sinhji of Lunawada, who has recently gone to Khandu on a hunting trip, succeeded in shooting a big tigress on the 9th instant, in the jungle of Bhungda in Banowara State. The animal was shot dead from a distance of 930 yards while galloping at a very high speed. The first shot hit her on the head and the other on the hind legs. It measured 9 feet 3 inches in length. The shikar was arranged by Maharaja Shri Raghunathsinhji of Khandu at considerable trouble and with great care.

THE Austrian Government intend to construct a proper radium spring and build hotels, which they will control, at St. Joachimstal, near Carlsbad. The water in the uranium mines there contains a large quantity of radium. The view of the Government is that the beneficial effects of radium in a number of diseases have been admitted by the medical profession, but hitherto the application has been very expensive and treatment difficult. They believe that by the discovery of radium in these waters a powerful and at the same time a cheap medium has been found to make the power of radium accessible for bathing purposes.

A NOVEL and interesting display is to be given at this year's Naval and Military Tournament in London by a detachment of the West African Regiment, about 100 strong. The men will form a small column with carriers, and give a representation of a march through the bush. They are all suddenly fired upon from a concealed stockade, which, by a flank attack, is carried. To celebrate their victory the "W.A.R.'s," dressed in all sorts of weired costumes, will do their native dance, which is always performed by the Mendis after a fight, and which is a story of the proceedings. Everything will be carried out exactly as it is really done in actual warfare. The great difficulty will be in reproducing in the arena the thick bush of the West Coast, but the Tournament authorities invariably manage to rise to the occasion.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

"THE ANOMALIES OF CIVILIZATION."

THE conclusion which the unsophisticated reader may draw from Mr. Amir Ali's article in the *Nineteenth Century* on "The Anomalies of Civilization" is that the West has not only established its power over the East by unfair means and sheer brute force, but that it has also contaminated and degraded the superior civilization of the East. Modern civilization, "with its mixture of humbug and hypocrisy," has been brought to the door of the Oriental "in the shape of trousers and top hats, drink, disease, infant murder and prostitution." He goes on to say that "it has caused deterioration of morals, destruction of the old standards of right and wrong which imparted strength and character to the races, the spread of drunkenness, and the introduction of the social evil where it was wholly unknown." That child murder and the social evil were unknown in the East, but were imported by the white man with his domination, is a statement which would have been condemned as astounding, even if it had emanated from an "Innocent Abroad." It is incredible as coming from a man of the knowledge and culture of the ex-Judge of the Calcutta High Court. The spirit of the entire article is that of the vehement and bitter partisan; the judicial mood has left him for the nonce; and the writer presents, at best, but one side of the shield, darkening it with all his might. "To condemn Eastern polygamy, but to close one's eyes to the polyandry of the West, is hardly calculated to foster a proper reverence for occidental culture." This is, after all, a *tu quoque* argument, and an argument in which the description of the social evil of the West as polyandry is unfair and misleading. I admit, in a general way, that the white man's domination is far from perfect. It is not without its defects; it is even stained with crimes and atrocities; it is selfish and aggressive. But speaking particularly in reference to India, it does not make for evil. An Amir Ali would not have been possible, but for British rule. Aspirants to Parliamentary institutions and national freedom would not have been possible. Political ideas, with their sequelæ in the shape of political discontent, would not have been possible. In a word, the scales would not have fallen from the eyes of orientals, and they would not have learnt to talk and think, and look upon the world, as they do now. I will not stop to detail the good which is derived from the rule, because I should not take up space by dwelling upon the obvious and the common-place.

WESTERN CIVILIZATION IN ITS ESSENTIALS.

Money and power may be worshipped extravagantly in the West. But these are not the essential characteristics of its civilization. Surely, Mr. Amir Ali's culture and capacity, and above all, his prolonged stay in England, might have taught him better than to sum up occidental civilization as "the apotheosis of money and power." Unless it has a sound, moral, basis, the civilization must perish. It is not exclusively material spirit and physical force which have served to build up and maintain the Indian Empire for a hundred and fifty years. Making all allowance for the existence of greed and selfishness in the predominant partner, the rule must rest essentially on a moral foundation. If there had not been an underlying principle of justice, a desire to promote the well-being of the people, taking good care of his own the while, it would have wanted the elements of stability and permanance. The question altogether is of too grave an import to be treated flippantly and with epigrammatic smartness. It would be an egregious blunder to refuse to perceive the essentials of Western civilization, or to take accidentals for essentials, or to roundly condemn and decry it, or to say that it is infinitely below that of our noble selves. Hindus and Musalmans enjoyed a period of great and glorious civilization. In the course of the centuries which have elapsed since we have fallen from our high estate, we have degenerated in many ways, and, meanwhile, another civilization has made a marvellous advance, and has effected wonderful changes in man and society. In the face of events and occurrences, in which we must take an intelligent share, it is not for us to stand absorbed in self-praise and self-contemplation, and exclaim, "Behold! we, the descendants of the mighty, are heirs to a great civilization which flourished, when you in Europe were but savages." A groundless assumption of superiority, a vain and senseless egotism, will only lull our senses to sleep, while we need all we can to brace ourselves up to a strong and persistent endeavour, in order to bring ourselves into line with our betters. We do not want men to flatter our vanity, and to be the indirect means of creating discontent with our subjection to rulers, who are condemned as deficient in moral attributes.

THE PERFECT NATIVE STATE.

I fancy that a perfect Native State would be an ideal place for an Indian to live in. A kindly, patriarchal ruler and light taxes; no jostling or friction between races who can scarcely understand or appreciate one another; no representative institutions, no democratic desires, no discontent and disaffection. The Indian Chief has no big army to maintain, and no frontier troubles to provide against, so long as the Paramount Power is responsible for the "pax Britannica" and acts as Warden of the Marches. Ensconced securely within his tight little domain, he may devote himself to the welfare of his people, undistracted by the vital concerns and troubles and anxieties which are the necessary burden and accompaniment of a great Empire. But we have no perfect Native State. There are territories, however, under indigenous rule which are more or less correctly described as model States. The new generation of rulers is enlightened, and under them the States are progressing satisfactorily enough. A gratifying change has, likewise, taken place in their relations with the Government and the Politicals, with whom they are directly associated. Suspicion has given place to friendship and cordiality. When Mr. Brown, the Political Agent of Rewa Kantha, observed in his speech at the installation of the Maharana of Devghad Baria that the Political Agent was, first and foremost, the friend of the Chiefs within his Agency, he struck a note which will find an echo generally throughout Native States. Intrigues and machinations between rival factions are the worst features still of not a few of these States. From this deplorable evil the little State of Devghad Baria seems to be free, and it also presents "the rare spectacle of two brothers so indissolubly united by life-long companionship, and community of tastes, aim and ambition." There are States where the Chief will not bear a brother near the throne, and where blood relationship is almost synonymous with blood feuds. This, too, is a state of things which, before long, will grow archaic. The most satisfactory feature, in view of the solidarity of the Indian Empire, is the general conviction which is gaining ground among Indian princes, that their interests are closely bound up with the fortunes of the Paramount Power. The inscription on the coin of the Maharaja of Udeypore—Dost-i-London, *i.e.* Friend of the British Government—is symbolical of the feeling which animates native rulers, as a class.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST RATS.

At the meeting of the Corporation on Monday, Captain Liston gave expression to the feeling of those who are strongly of opinion that the effort of the Municipality to combat the plague in Bombay might have been more vigorous, whole-hearted and comprehensive. I hope his criticisms will not be disregarded, because they were so candid and outspoken. Captain Liston will not ay with Mr. Arthur Crawford,—"Rat me no rats" He lays rather the greatest stress on the extermination of of rats as the sovereign remedy. It was he burden of his discourse. I perfectly recognize that it is no easy matter, this campaign against rats, in a huge and crowded city, with its godowns and sewers harbouring myriads of the vermin, and with a Hindu population opposed to their destruction from religious prejudice. But the difficulties must be encountered with courage and firmness. A few bigaris, armed with a limited number of bais and traps and cages, can be of little use. There is no wonder that the rats multiply faster than the are killed. Nor are the huge posters to be seen everywhere, containing the picture of a rat, with a catechism about the prevention of plague, of any practical avail. For all the heed paid to them by the passer-by, they might not have been there at all. Captain Liston proposes the employment of 50 "bigaris." This will mean, roughly, an expenditure of about a lakh per annum. But will the number even be sufficient to cope with the evil? Will it tend to a steady diminution in the rank of these harbingers of plague? If it will, then I suppose the Corporation will be willing to vote the expenditure, having already spent an enormous amount in the attempt to free the city from the annual visitation. Our energetic Health Officer is, no doubt, doing all he can within his means. But what is done is grossly inadequate. Much more is wanted. A comprehensive plan of campaign should be carefully organised. What is immediately practicable is to select small areas for the wholesale slaughter of rats, as was done by the Plague Commission at Worli in 1906. The bazars in Colaba, or suburbs like Sion and Sewree, may be selected for the experiment, and if it is attended with success, it may be extended to other parts of the town, and a mighty effort may be made finally to lead an attack upon the enemy, from all sides. The success achieved in solitary areas will further serve as an object lesson to the people in the value and necessity of getting rid of this dangerous pest.

AN EXCUSE FOR ANARCHISM.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale and Mr. R. C. Dutt were met by the inevitable interviewer on their arrival in London. Mr. Gokhale was judiciously reticent about the bomb outrage, but not so his brother from Bengal, who pliantly gave himself away. "It is the result," he said, "of a growing feeling among discontented Indians that the Government is not trying to solve the present-day political problems. Until a large measure of self-government is granted, crime is sure to increase.' I never expected that the first utterance of Mr. Dutt, on setting foot in England, would be to find an excuse, nay, almost a justification, for the crime. How can he, after such an ominous pronouncement expect his mission to prosper? Are English statesmen, is the English nation, to be won over by what came perilously near to a benediction on the methods of anarchism? Are they to be forced and intimidated into submission at the point of the bayonet? At the valedictory dinner given to him and his colleague at the Ripon Club, he orated very sensibly on the necessity of carrying on the agitation by strictly constitutional means, and his opinion as to the dastardly crime is in violent conflict with the principles he has professed. I am really sorry for Mr. Dutt.

DION.

THE HORNBY ROAD HOUSE COLLAPSE.

A CORRESPONDENT who has been in Bombay for many years, in fact before the Oriental Bank building was erected, writes.—"The house is not 'a fairly old one', not more than 38 years. Treacher's shop stood on the same site, a mere shed, and they were bought out by the Oriental Bank; and they (T. and Co.), went into the ground floor of your old offices—Dunnett's place. The Bank was built by an European contractor, who also built the Crawford Markets,—a Mr. Johnston; and I think it was considered good work, and was looked upon as the best building in the Fort. On the ground floor immediately below where the top wall has fallen, there was a fire-proof strong room, and enclosed with Chubb's fire-proof doors. When the building was sold to the present owners I was thinking of taking the ground floor for business premises, but whilst negotiations were in progress Phillips & Co. stepped in and took the place at a trifle higher rent than I was offering. But the owners proposed to offer me the other portion and to remove the fire-proof room. I constantly saw this work whilst in progress. A wall was taken out in the first floor also, and I think some walls were also put in. In my opinion, it was the removal of the fire-proof room and these alterations of the structure generally, which caused the great weight of material above to sink."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—This is the last month, before the rains set in, to have a thorough inspection of all suspicious looking buildings which may come down with a sudden crash burying perhaps many innocent lives. We have already had on Friday last a timely warning in the unexpected fall of a portion of the old Oriental Bank building on the Esplanade Road, resulting in the loss of a life, and it is a great wonder that more lives were not lost, as Meadow Street has always been a busy thoroughfare. The building itself looks quite solid enough outwardly, and nobody expected that the portion would have come down so suddenly. Every year during the rains we have had several old buildings collapsing, and if some protective action is now taken by the Building Department of the Municipality, the danger to life and limb will be greatly minimised if not altogether avoided; but the inspections must be taken in hand at once and all such buildings or dwelling houses showing a decided tendency to "sit down" in the midst of a heavy down-pour which may last continuously for 3 or 4 days or longer and burying the inmates both old and young, must be condemned as being dangerous for human habitation. A well organised and timely inspection will avert anything like a catastrophe, of which we have had many instances almost every year. If what occurred on the Esplanade Road in broad daylight, took place in a crowded chawl or dwelling house, with 3 and 4 stories high, in the native town during one of those stormy nights with howling wind and blinding rain not unfamiliar to Bombay, the consequences would be appalling, while the city would be moved in righteous anger to discover the guilty parties who have by their negligence been the immediate cause of the instant death of so many lives, and place them before a magistrate. So to prevent this after-howling, no time should now be lost to discover as far as possible all the unsafe buildings and have them declared at once dangerous and the inmates transferred to some other safer place.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

THE UNREST IN INDIA.

OFFICIAL OPINION ON RECENT AFFAIRS.

Outrages and Violence Expected.

REFORM SCHEMES TO BE CARRIED THROUGH.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

Reuter learns that the authorities in India and at home are giving their close attention to the recent development of violence, but are neither alarmed nor surprised, as they had foreseen that the tone of certain agitators would, sooner or later, lead to violence and outrages, and nowise will it affect the position of the Imperial Government in reference to the constitutional reports, nor deter them from considering the merits of the introduction of Advisory Councils and the enlargement of the Legislative. On the other hand, it is ridiculous to suppose, that concessions are likely to be made as the result of such an extremist campaign.

AFFAIRS IN CRETE.

International Troops to be Withdrawn.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER.

LONDON, MAY 12.

Advices from Canea state that, owing to the confidence inspired by the High Commissioner, M. Alexander Zaimis, the Powers have decided on the gradual withdrawal of the International troops within a year.

M. Zaimis yesterday held the first review of the new Cretan militia in the presence of the Commander of the International Force.

DOCTORS DIE FROM PLAGUE.

Victims of a Quarantine "Post Mortem."

LONDON, MAY 12.

Doctor Raikes and Doctor Wray, in the employ of the Singapore Government, have died from plague, contracted while holding a *post mortem* on a patient who died in quarantine.

MONTROSE BYE-ELECTION.

Liberals Retain the Seat.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The bye-election in Montrose to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of Mr. Morley to the Peerage has resulted as follows :—

Mr. Harcourt (Liberal)	3,083
Mr. Burges (Labour)	1,937
Mr. Constable (Conservative)	1,576

PROGRESS IN PARLIAMENT.

The Housing and Town-Planning Bill.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The House of Commons has passed the second reading of Mr. Burns' Housing and Town-Planning Bill, empowering local authorities compulsorily to acquire land for building purposes.

The Labour members opposed the domination of local authorities by the central bureaucrats at the Local Government Board.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Slow Recruiting.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Mr. Haldane in an interview stated that 106,092 men had been enrolled for the Territorial Army up to the 1st May, as compared with the required establishment of 302,199.

ITALY AND TURKEY.

Murder of a Monk.

LONDON, MAY 13.

A despatch from Constantinople states that the judicial enquiry into the murder of the Italian monk at Derna in Tripoli, in April, shows that he was murdered by another Italian.

The Porte applied to Italy to have the murderer tried in Turkey, on the ground that the crime was committed in Turkish territory and that the murderer's accomplice was a Turk.

Italy has refused and is invoking the Capitulations.

THE Correctional Tribunal at Paris has sentenced a horse-breeder who entered two horses for a race as Anglo-Arabs, whereas they were of pure English breed, to six months' imprisonment, under what corresponds in France with the First Offenders Act, and a fine of 3,000 francs (£120), with one franc damages to the Societe d'Encouragement, which prosecuted. The judgment further reserved to all persons who considered they had suffered loss the right to sue the horse-breeder for damages.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

America's Position.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Imperial Government is not aware of any fresh development of the American proposal for an International Opium Conference.

Great Britain has not replied definitely and no date has been fixed for the Conference.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Sir Frank Swettenham in a letter to the "Times," headed "Our Morals and other people's Money," doubts the feasibility of suppressing by law the consumption of opium.

He emphasizes the large losses of revenue which will result from such a course, and points out the incorrectness of Colonel Selby in including in his speech on the resolution in the House of Commons, the Malay States, which are not a British colony.

The writer fears that opium may be replaced by alcohol with worse results, and says that if the import of opium into the Straits is prohibited, a large and lucrative smuggling trade will spring up.

He refers to the difficulty of the Straits raising new revenue, and suggests that in the event of the colony losing its opium revenue, the Imperial Government should renounce its contribution to Imperial defence.

The "Times," in a leading article, endorses Sir F. Swettenham's views, and concludes by declaring that Great Britain will give the anti-opium movement all possible sympathy and help, consistent with due regard to the interests of India and the Colonies.

Reuter wires from Hongkong that the Government is introducing a Bill prohibiting the export of prepared opium to China.

THE AMERICAN AEROPLANE.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The Wright brothers' aeroplane experiments are being conducted with the greatest secrecy.

It is believed that the published details of their fifteenmile flight out to sea exceed the precise facts.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

Chester Cup Result.

LONDON, MAY 13.

The race for the Chester Cup was run at Chester this afternoon with the following result:—

Glacis 1
Wise Mason 2
Asticot 3

Thirteen ran.

The race was won by three lengths, 1½ lengths separating second and third.

The betting at the start was—

100 to 15 against Glacis
100 to 7 against Wise Mason
4 to 1 against Asticot

THE NEWMARKET STAKES.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, MAY 13.

The following are the probables for the Newmarket Stakes—distance 1¼ mile ; to be run on May 20:—

Perrier, Mercutio, Eduan, Saint Wolf, Dalgety, Lauderdale, Royal Realm, Saint Orodoux, Vamos and Aristocracy.

COUNTY CRICKET.

LONDON, MAY 13.

Leicester has beaten Warwickshire at Leicester by 173 runs ; and Surrey has beaten Derbyshire at the Oval by ten wickets.

Lancashire has beaten Somerset at Bath by an innings and one run.

Yorkshire has beaten the M. C. C. at Lords by an innings and ten runs.

THE RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, MAY 13.

Mr. O'Dwyer, the Officiating Resident at Hyderabad, and Mrs. O'Dwyer arrived at 5-30 this evening by the mail at Hyderabad Station, and was met by the Hon'ble Mr. C. S. Bayley, C.S.I., I.C.S., who introduced him to the officials assembled on the station. H. E. the Minister, Sir Kishen Pershad represented H. H. the Nizam, and among other British and Nizam's officials present were Capt. Minchin, First Assistant Resident ; Captain Shakespear, Second Assistant, Major Wake, Cantonment Magistrate; Colonel Vizard, Officiating Commandant, Secunderabad and Bolarum ; Major Smyth, R. E., Acting Agent, N. G. S. Railway Co. ; Mr. Crawford, Mr. Galloway, and Major Oosman-ud-Dowlah the Kotwal, and Nawab Faridoon Jung, etc.

The Resident accompanied Mr. and Mrs. O'Dwyer to the Hyderabad Residency, and after handing over office motored to Secunderabad Station and left by the same mail train at 6-30 for Bezwada "en route" for Calcutta, to take up they acting Lieutenant Governorship of Eastern Bengal and Assam. At Secunderabad Station, Mr. O'Dwyer and a few of Mr. Bayley's personal friends assembled to bid farewell. The Nizam's artillery fired two salutes of 22 guns.

THE RECENT RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MAY 13.

A fund has been started here and an appeal made for subscriptions on behalf of the Railway staff killed in the recent railway accident. Driver Blanchett leaves a wife and seven children.

THE MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

PUNITIVE FORCE STARTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 12.

All was quiet on the Mohmand border this morning there, being no enemy in sight. Further on in tribal territory some excitement is reported amongst the Mohmand sections and a "jirgah" was held with the view of deciding the plans of resistance.

Sartor Fakir, who was at Charbagh on the 10th May, has since moved down to the neighbourhood of Mangloor. He is endeavouring to stir up trouble in Lower Swat, but the local Maliks state they will oppose the advance whilst the Political Agent is holding Swat levies in readiness.

SIMLA, MAY 13.

General Willcocks started this morning across the border, up Gandab Valley, into the Mohmand territory, at the head of the punitive force ; but no fighting is likely to take place to-day.

The remainder of the frontier continues quiet.

The following Communique was issued to-day:—There is no change in the general political situation. Yesterday, General Willcocks' cavalry reconnoitred up the Gandab Valley as far as village of Dand. There was no sign of the enemy and houses were found everywhere dismantled and property removed in anticipation of our advance. Reports which are coming in say that the various sections implicated in the recent disturbances intend fighting and to that end have sent their women and children away to places of security. To-day General Willcocks advanced to Dand.

The 22nd Punjabis are stated to have been transferred to the Gandab Valley column in place of the Northumberland Fusiliers, detained by cholera.

Captain A. G. Stuart, from the 1st Brigade staff, has been appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Field-Force Staff, vice Major Fergusson on the sick list.

Major Blakeway goes as Chief Political Officer with Messrs. Maffey and Gregson as Assistants with the two columns

ALLAHABAD, MAY 13.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent at Shabkadr, telegraphing on 12th May, says that the "jirgah" that came in to interview General Willcocks on the 10th was composed of only Halimzais and Pandialis. It was explained to the Mullahs that a "jirgah" of this kind was not sufficiently representative to satisfy Government. We could not bind ourselves at present by assurances, but much would depend on the conduct of the tribes when the troops are in their country. As the Gandab Halimzais had done their best to restrain the Mullahs' activity and passage of the "lashkar" through their valley in April, they need not apprehend punitive action unless opposition was given to the advance. Preparations are now busily being pushed forward. The advance cannot much longer be delayed as the weather is distinctly mild.

The same correspondent, telegraphing from Michni Road, near Shabkadr on 12th May, says that the 1st Brigade moves out towards the Gandab valley to-morrow morning early.

Owing to the few cases of cholera, the Northumberland Fusiliers place in the 1st Brigade will be taken by the 22nd Punjabis.

Captain A. G. Stuart, from the 1st Brigade Staff, is appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General, Feld Force Staff, vice Major Ferguson Davis, placed on the sick list.

Orders issued by General Willcocks that the Gandab Halimzais, south of the Nahakki Pass, having shown no hostility, the villages and crops should not be destroyed unless these people now prove unfriendly. The Sufis are said to be collecting lakai north of Nahakki and Baezai and Khawazai at Ato Khel, north-west of the Nohakki Pass. The 2nd Brigade moved out to Hafiz Kar this morning.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

Surplus of 22 Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

The returns to-day published show that the opium revenue to date is twenty-two lakhs better than the estimates.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

THURSDAY, MAY 14.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to : Captain G. A Hassells-Yates, Adjutant R.G.A., Bombay, from the 15th May to the 6th June, inclusive.

Captain J. Fairbairn. R.A.M.C., doing duty at the Station Hospital, Colaba, is granted two months' general leave in India on private affairs with effect from date of departure.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

1st Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Row, 2nd-in-Command, 1st Battalion, 8th Gurkha Rifles, to be Commandant, vice Brevet-Colonel E. Vansittart, vacated. Dated 19th April.

Staff.—Major H. B. Welman, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad and Bolarum, as a temporary measure, vice Major S. W. King, on leave or until further orders. Dated 8th April.

Captain C. R. Harbord, 29th Lancers, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Secunderabad and Bolarum, vice Major H. B. Welman, 1st Battalion, Manchester Regiment, relieved, and Major S. W. King, on leave or until further orders. Dated 29th April.

37th Dogras.—Major A. C. Andrea, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant, and Captain R. S. Phillips, 3rd and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. H. Woodward, or until further orders. Dated 13th April.

THE ANARCHIST CONSPIRACY.

Chief Justice Threatened.

MAHOMEDAN PROTEST MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 13.

A Rungpore telegram, dated the 12th instant, says that the local police, headed by the District Magistrate, searched the house of Ishan Chandra Chuckerbati and a shop owned by him. They found a single-barrelled breechloader, some cartridges and gunpowder, for which Ishan possessed a license.

The house of Sitanath Bose, at Baidyanath, was also searched, and some letters found.

There was a warrant for the arrest of one Barendranath Ghose, but he has not been found.

The Kooshtia shooting case comes on to-day.

Gun licenses, for natives, in many parts of the country, are, according to the Native newspapers, being cancelled.

Rishicase Kanjilal, who was arrested at Serampore the other day, in a confession to the Magistrate at Alipore yesterday, says when Lord Curzon trampled on the people and sanctioned the partition of Bengal, he decided to come down from Kangra and serve his country, Bengal. He came to know Berendro Kumar Ghose and other anarchists, and was engaged in the first attempt to blow up Sir Andrew Fraser's train between Chandernagore and Makanda stations. He also knew of the second attempt as well as the Mozufferpore outrage, though he did not participate in them. He knew of the secret society and the bomb-making arrangments.

An anonymous letter was received to-day by Mr. Justice Rampini, officiating Chief Justice, Bengal, through the post, threatening his life. The body of the letter contains full of threats and wound up with the sentence, "You will die a bloody death," written in red ink, the rest of the letter being in black ink, and bore the signature "Bande Mataram." The letter has been forwarded to the Commissioner of Police.

POONA, MAY 13.

Under the auspices of the Moslem League an influential public meeting of Mahomedans of Poona was held here this afternoon, to express the indignation of the community at the recent bomb outrage at Mozufferpore.

Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad, Barrister-at-law, occupied the chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said : "We have assembled here to-day to give expression to feelings of deep indignation entertained by our community on the horrible crime recently committed at Mozufferpore. Crimes of this kind have been common enough among Nihilists and Anarchists in Europe. Unfortunately they have been now imported into our country. As secret depots of bombs and explosives are found in Calcutta, it is really a serious matter. The object for which they are stored is plain. It is to intimidate Government by murder and violence. What has given rise to this new evil ? It is due to the inflaming of immature minds of students with undisguised sedition since the last three or four years ; it is due to systematic fostering of racial rancour between Englishmen and Indians; it is traceable to the continued abuse and misrepresentation of motives of Government by poisonous writings and speeches carefully circulated among ignorant people. Various methods are adopted to subserve the same end. One favourite method is the Shivaji cult, another is the misuse of Swadeshi and boycott agitation ; another, the latest, is a temperance crusade which is a truly disguised political propaganda. Our boys in this city are continuously exposed to one or other of these snares. Unfortunately for us we have no vernacular journals of our own in the Deccan to influence our people or offer them an antidote against the poisonous literature with which the place is flooded. Mahomedan parents should be warned against their boys participating in political affairs. It would be a grave calamity if Government interfered with the freedom of the press, but those who cherish it most must see that it is not to be abused by writings leading up to the worst form of Parnellism, and crime in this country must be condemned by all sober Indians, and specially by Moslems, who would be the worst sufferers by any slackening of the executive authority in India.

Mr. Ebrahim Jaffer Joosaf, Honorary Magistrate, proposed and Sirdar Bahadur Captain Mohamed Khan seconded and Hajee Abdulla Abdul Wahed supported, that "this meeting of Mahomedans of Poona expresses its deep abhorrence of the horrible outrage recently committed at Mozufferpore, and, in the interests of peace and protection of innocent citizens, urges upon Government to adopt early measures to root out the newly imported anarchism from this country, as well as to stop propagation of active sedition, to which the crimes are directly traceable, by all effective means at its disposal."

The resolution was unanimously passed.

Nawab Feroze Khan, Honorary Magistrate, proposed a vote of thanks to the chair, after which the meeting dispersed.

BILLS ON LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Two crores of rupees have been taken off the market by the action of the Government of India in selling sterling bills of exchange on the Secretary of State, and this appears to have effected its object, the demand for such accommodation having now slackened with the stiffening of exchange.

MR. W. F. EGERTON, of Weybridge, is thinking of closing St. George's Hill, one of the beauty spots of Surrey, to the public because of the damage done by visitors. Lady Henry Somerset has been compelled to close the grounds of Reigate Priory, where a party of beanfeasters pulled up a hundred young trees last autumn to provide themselves with walking sticks.

GREAT RIVER CATASTROPHE IN CHINA.

"Scores of Junks Destroyed."

We take from the columns of the "North China Daily News" the following particulars of the disaster on the Han river :—

"On the night of the 6th instant the boating population of Hankow met with a disaster the like of which has not occurred since the telegraph became an institution in China. At this season of the year, the mountains North-West of Hupeh is subject to widespread and heavy rains and, as the mountain sides are as steep as the roofs of houses this rainfall is immediately discharged into the Han river, causing great and sudden freshets. These, hitherto, have been telegraphed from Siangyang, four hundred miles away, and the officials on receipt of the news would immediately send out men with gongs to warn all boats to clear out, or to take precautions.

On the evening of April 6, the gongs went round announcing that freshet six feet high was on its way down, but no one paid much attention. They considered a six-foot freshet was not of much consequence, and, further, that, as usual, it would not arrive for four and twenty hours. Unfortunately the telegram had been delayed a day in transmission and had also got altered from sixteen feet to six. The result was that, when the freshet, travelling at railway speed, put an appearance the same midnight no one was prepared. It was a pitch dark night, and everyone was asleep, when suddenly the thousands of boats in the Han river were torn from their anchors and fastenings and hurled together in one confused mass on the breast of a raging torrent. Deep-laden boats were crushed under and sunk in a moment, others were pounded to pieces, while some caught fire and lit up, with the brightness of day, a scene of destruction such as can hardly be imagined or described. The people on shore were powerless to render any assistance but stood looking on while the cries of the perishing "rent the heavens and were very painful to hear," as the reporter of the native newspaper put it.

The bulk of the boats, which contrived to keep afloat, were swept out into the Yangtze where a fresh trouble awaited them. A strong north-east gale had sprung up raising huge waves which only the life-boats could face. These saved many, but many were drowned on their sinking boats who, but for the wind, could have been taken off easily. Three huge Szechuan junks, all ablaze, drifted in on the bulks and steamers moored off the British Bund, and for a time the hulks of Messrs. Geddes & Co., and Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., were in considerable danger. The alarm was given and the Fire Brigade turned out, just as daylight was coming in, and, thanks to good management or good luck—some give credit to the one and some to the other—no harm was done beyond the burning of a cargo-boat.

The amount of loss will never be known. The native papers say that one small steamer and seven hundred big boats with innumerable sampans were destroyed. Some two thousand people perished including women and children, for many of these boatmen had their families on board as well as the crews. The money value of the damage done they put down at upwards of Tls. 1,000,000. This estimate cannot be greatly exaggerated, or, along the eight hundred yards of the British Bund alone, thirty wrecks can be counted, many of them junks of the largest size. Their crews are nearly all gone to the Dragon King's palace the native paper says, or, in other words, drowned.

Had this happened in any other country the news would have rung all round the world, but here it will hardly be mentioned beyond the next parish. The ever patient toiling native will take it as the will of Heaven, and quietly set to work to raise again his fallen fortunes without the slightest bit of clamour. One cannot readily forgive, however, the hopelessly incompetent and careless officialdom of China which allowed this thing to happen when all could easily have been made safe, as has often been done before.

A WHIRLPOOL OF WRECKAGE.

According to information received in Shanghai upwards of seven hundred junks were moored at the mouth of the Han River and the banks of the river were lined with the tents and sheds of Chinese beggars who had taken advantage of the low winter tides to establish their habitation there. These were all swept away by the onrushing wave and the loss of life is estimated to be at least 2,000. Such was the force of the bore that the junks moored in the mouth of the Han were swept across the river to the opposite bank of the Yangtze—which is at this point almost a mile in width—and wrecked on the opposite shore. So strong was the freshet that it converted the usual downward course of the Yangtze river into an upward current and for two days the centre of the river had the appearance of a boiling and bubbling whirpool around the circumference of which disabled junks were whirled until they finally came to total destruction by being sucked underneath the eddy or colliding with the shipping companies' hulks which are moored off the Bunds. More than seven hundred bodies have already been recovered.

AFTER THE EVENT.

A FATAL ERROR.

The more we learn about the Han river catastrophe of Monday night, writes a correspondent newly arrived in Shanghai from the scene of disaster, the more appalling does it appear to have been, reports the "N. C. D. News" of the 15th April. Down at Yanglo, sixty libelow Hankow, the river takes a sharp bend, and on the North bank there is a backwash where flotsam accumulates. Up-to-date, no less than eighteen hundred bodies have been taken out of the water at that one place. The authorities, after being criminally careless with regard to the living are paying special attention to the dead. For every body recovered they pay a reward of eight hundred cash and offer two thousand cash for every one rescued alive. The various benevolent halls are all hard at work providing coffins, and notices are issued calling on relatives to go down and claim the bodies. Of these however, there are few, as the bulk of the drowned were strangers from a distance. Among the dead are many women, some of them well dressed and also not a few children. One mast was salved with four children lashed to it and one of them, a boy about twelve years old, was still alive after being a day in the water. Thirteen hundred boat masts have been recovered at Yanglo.

COLLAPSE OF A STREET.

On the night of the 7th instant half a street on the right bank of the Han, consisting of about a hundred houses, collapsed and disappeared in the river in an instant. The people had all gone to bed as usual, and only one family escaped. It was the Cheng family who lived near the Yu Hwang Koh —ten people in all. In the middle of the night they were suddenly awakened by some one knocking and shouting "Get up quickly." They thought it was a fire and rushed from the house when the whole street instantly disappeared. They saw nobody, and do not know to what supernatural intervention their deliverance was due. The native reporter wonders if it was a god or a devil.

The papers are full of notes like these :—At the Lung Wang Miao a large Szechuen junk was ready to start with over thirty people on board when she was sunk and the whole of them drowned. At the Ta Ma-tou there were fifty rice boats, and all went under, of their crews only thirteen men escaped. A mandarin boat, with the mandarin and his family on board, was carried into the middle of the Yangtze where the waves ran moutains high and nothing has been seen of mandarin or boat since. Five great junks have been recovered intact and notice given for the owners to come and claim them—no one has turned up. At Yangchiaho there were eleven boats loaded with bricks, and with about seventy people on board—no trace remains of either men or boats. At Chichiatsui there were three boats with fifteen hundred piculs of rice—cargo, crews and boats all lost. A fleet of boats laden with cash intended for the purchase of tea up-country put into the Han that night fearing a storm—nothing remains of them. The value of the coin on board was upwards of Tls. 200,000. A merchant of the name of Shen had goods on the river to the value of Tls. 150,000 and has lost it all. And so on through a long list.

THE FATAL ERROR.

It is now stated that the original telegram, whose error and delay was the cause of the disaster, should have reported a freshet of twenty-six feet at Siangyang, instead of six feet. When it reached Hankow it still showed a head of six feet. The delay was due, it is said, to a certain functionary being out when the telegram was delivered, so it was put aside unopened. Following that the gong men did not go out to give the warning when they got their instructions. Thus the story now runs that the telegraph clerk inadvertently wired a six feet freshet instead of twenty-six ; then the telegram was not attended to when it came to hand, and finally the gong men dawdled. It is comforting to know that these men —the gong men to wit—have been dismissed. The whole is a good sample of the slack way in which things are managed in China.

It has been raining incessantly for the last week. The rains are very widespread and the Yangtze is rising rapidly. The people predict a dreadful flood this year, as sixty years ago in the year Wu-shen there was such a flood that the tops of the houses in Hankow could hardly be seen. This is Wu-shen year again and everybody knows that it is not only the designation of the year, but the events as well that repeat in China.

THE SOUTH INDIA SEDITION CASES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

At Tinnevelly, Mr. Wallace passed orders this morning, in the matter of issuing summonses to defence witnesses. He disallowed the summons to the Governor and Mr. Miller of the Coral Mills, Mr. Coleridge and Mr. Waller, lately Joint Magistrate of Tuticorin, all three of whom are in England : Mr. Lyndsdall, Superintendent, Palamcottah Jail; and Mr. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Chidambaram Pillay is ill and was unable to attend Court.

FATAL HOUSE COLLAPSE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 13.

Shortly after nine o'clock this morning, a deplorable catastrophe occurred in Merchant Street by a large semi-pucca building collapsing without any warning, and burying seven workmen beneath the wreckage. Two of them were killed outright and five were badly injured, of whom two had their legs very badly fractured. The work of rescue was carried on under very dangerous conditions of an upstanding wall supporting a portion of the roof. This was pulled down by a party of Royal Artillery gunners, who doubled down from barracks to help in the work of rescue.

The accident was caused through bad workmanship by a native contractor entrusted with the carrying out of extensive repairs and improvements. Sergeant Williadine, of the Mounted Police Force, was the first to gallop on to the scene, and he rendered invaluable services in saving life and unearthing the dead coolies at great personal risk.

LAND TAXATION IN INDIA.

Mr. J. D. Rees, M.P., writes to the *Times* from the Travellers' Club :—I had not thought it necessary to correct Mr. Keir Hardie's statements regarding land taxation in India, but Mr. Irwin in his letter of April 11 does not, I think, quite clearly state the facts. To give a rough presentment of the case, if the produce of a field be taken at an ideal figure of 100, a deduction of fifty is made for expenses of cultivation, and another deduction of about twenty for vicissitudes of seasons and other allowances. The figure of thirty is then left, and half of this, or fifteen per cent., is regarded as the share due to the State, between which and the cultivator the ownership is, and from time immemorial has been divided.

But as a fact, upon an average, the State takes about half, or about seven and half per cent. of the gross produce, and, of course, the tax taken becomes ways and means for carrying on the administration, and in a season of scarcity such as now unhappily prevails in the United Provinces, for famine prevention.

Where the share of the gross produce levied amounts to more than seven and a half per cent., it is more easily paid, because in such cases the lands are exceptionally fertile, and a higher charge is less onerous in its incidence. At any rate, land in India lets for two or three times the assessment, a sure proof that it is not over-taxed. Comparisons which lump the tax and the rent together in India, and compare them with the tax in England, defy criticism.

These remarks do not apply to the permanently settled area, and where, as in Bengal, the State has divested itself of its part ownership in favour of an individual, who pays in lieu thereof a sum fixed for all time, it has by successive enactments intervened to protect the tenant from the exactions of the landlord it has created. Hence arises the singular and paradoxical situation in which the landlords of Bengal, who with the students, graduates, lawyers, and other professional classes are known as the Baboos, are supported by the democratic friends in England of the so-called Indian National Congress. The Labour members of Parliament evidently have no suspicion that their allies in India are the party of privilege, the classes as distinguished from the masses, and that the most striking example of liberty, equality, and fraternity is hardly to be found among the Brahmins of Bengal.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COTTON OUTLOOK.

Workmen's Compensation Insurance.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 24.

Writing from New York on April 8 Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co. describe the condition of the cotton market as one of unusual depression. It is now believed that the improvement in trade will be too slow to make itself felt this season, and this and the probability of good weather of the growing crop next month are factors which more than offset in the present mood of the market the smaller visible supply. American spinners are still pursuing the same hand-to-mouth policy which they have followed since January 1, and they say that they will continue to do so until they can feel a decided improvement in the demand for their productions.

The cotton mills of the United States seem to have been left in a peculiar position with regard to labour, in consequence of the two brisk years of 1906-7. The dividends paid for 1907 formed in the fine counts area of New Bedford an average of 13.73 per cent. and in Fall River district 10·97 per cent. The average is the highest ever attained in both localities. The increased demand for labour, however, brought a number of "undesirables" into the the spinning and weaving rooms. Of course the foreigners were the first who had to go, when there was a reduction of labour decided upon this year, due to a curtailment of production. But many of them remain, and skilled hands are refusing to work with them in some places, and are generally putting their children to other pursuits rather than bring them in contact with the undesirable element which has been introduced into the trade. This circumstance has been more evident of course in the Southern States where about 70 per cent. of the recent new spindles have been erected.

Rumours have been current during the past week or two that a further large business in South American (Alabama) pig-iron was being negotiated with Italy, and the price stated was 52s. per ton c.i.f. Mediterranean ports. The trade is wanting confirmation of this, and in the meantime it is difficult to believe that so low a price has been accepted. If the figure should prove to be correct, or anywhere near the mark, it will indicate very urgent selling necessities on the part of the Alabama furnaces The lowest quotation for Southern pig iron given in the "Ironmonger" is dols.15·25, which is equal to about 64s. f.o.b., but a sale at 52s. c.i.f. Genoa or Savona would mean a price under dls.11 in the States. Of course we know that Southern pig-iron has been made at a considerably less cost than dols.11 in days gone by, but it will come as a surprise to the trade if such a figure can prove remunerative in these times. With Cleveland iron at its present price there would be an opening for Alabama pig-iron in the Manchester district if the furnaces are contemplating business on such terms as are indicated by these rumours ; but hitherto we have not heard that any negotiations are in progress with this end in view. It is clear, however, that the situation in America needs careful attention, for we know that stocks of pig-iron are accumulating there, and drastic measures may yet be taken to place these on the European market before our prices recede further.

A significant reference to possible developments in the methods of transacting insurance business arising out of the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1906 was made by the chairman of the General Accident, Fire, and Life Assurance Corporation, Limited, at the annual meeting of that Company. It was suggested that employers of labour would be asked to pay considerably higher rates unless they were willing to discontinue the employment of hands over a certain age, and also such as are not certified as being thoroughly sound and healthy. It was further suggested that before long a medical examination of all employes would be required by the insurance companies.

We venture to say that such regulations would be extremely distasteful to employers, and that any company seeking to enforce them would very soon find its business falling off. We are glad to believe that most employers have friendly human relations with their work-people, and would resent very much any arrangement that made middle age or slight physical infirmity a bar to the employment of otherwise capable men. Moreover, the changes proposed are quite unnecessary. There is no complete analogy between workmen's compensation insurance and life insurance, for there is no danger in the former case, as in the latter, of the candidates forn insurance "selecting" themselves against the company. The company is quite sufficiently protected by insisting upon the insurance of the whole of the workpeople employed by any one firm or factory, for the employer's interest in having competent and efficient employes guarantees a selection of risks in the insurance company's favour. No employer would maintain a staff of the halt, the deaf, and the blind merely in order to "do" the insurance company.

The trend of political and industrial opinion in Australia in the directon of Wages Boards as opposed to Conciliation and Arbitration Courts is further illustrated by the Industrial Dispute Bill, which was on March 13 introduced by the State Premier (Mr. Wade) in the New South Wales Legislative Assembly. The mother State of Australia has had so many severe lessons during the past seven or eight years of the inability of one Arbitration Court to grapple with the huge volume of industrial business now placed under the State control that the acceptance of the principles of the Victorian Wages Boards has been predicted for some little time past. The Premier when introducing his new measure went out of his way to disabuse the minds of some members of the belief that, because his scheme embodied the Wages Board principle, it was a copy of the Victorian Wages Board law. Yet, after all, the variations in detail which Mr. Wade had in mind are insignificant compared with the fact that his measure substitutes forty or fifty industrial boards, composed of employers and employes sitting round a table and discussing matters as man to man, for a cumbrous and cordially hated Arbitration Court which was at the mercy of a Supreme Court. Mr. Wade's bill gives every considerable trade its own expert tribunal.

We have received from Mr. H. G. Hester, secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, the following return showing the average weights of cotton bales handled at United States ports and overland from September 1 to March 31 inclusive :—

	1908.			1907.	
	Number of bales.	Weight in lb.	Average Weight lb.	Average Weight lb.	
Texas	2,426,317	1,277,286,053	526·43	533·86	
Louisiana	1,762,670	882,153,327	518·10	523·60	
Alabama, &c	459,872	234,800,611	520·77	524·16	
Georgia	1,583,223	792,630,434	500·96	503·75	
South Carolina	190,042	94,070,790	495	480	
North Carolina	468,674	224,963,520	480	495	
Virginia	488,935	237,158,475	485	502	
Tennessee, &c	684,881	339,275,477	510·28	517·10	
Total 7 months	7,974,614	4,082,318,692	511·91	521·36	
Total Sept.-Feb.	7,434,344	3,808,316,009	512·26	521·34	

The tendency to a comparative increase in bale—

weights noticed a month ago has not been maintained.

Writing from New Orleans on April 11 Messrs. Eisenhauer and Co. say that the scant offerings of cotton are met by a still smaller demand from the American spinners, who claim that yarns are now selling on the basis of 6 cents for raw cotton, and express the determination to close their mills as soon as their present stock of raw cotton is exhausted, and to keep them closed until the state of the market permits a resumption of working on a profitable basis. "This," Messrs. Eisenhauer remark, "is not a cheerful prospect for the trade, and it is earnestly to be hoped that prices for manufactured goods will soon advance enough to dispense with the necessity of a complete shutdown. Farmers are still holding some 2,000,000 bales for higher prices, all of goods grades, but it is to be hoped for their own sake that their threat to carry this large quantity into the next season will not be carried out, as it would cause a glut in the market at a time when the new crop begins to move and low prices could hardly be avoided, in the absence of bull support. Reports from the new crop are quite flattering from all sections, but particularly so from Texas, where the young plant shows a good stand and a vigorous growth, and with favourable conditions from now on we may expect receipts from that State in July. With a fairly large crop, for which there seem to be good prospects, we will undoubtedly see much lower prices on account of trade depression and the unfavourable effect of adverse laws, and with a bumper crop we are confident that the South will have to taste the bitter cup of 6 cents cotton." On the other hand, Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co., of New York, writing on April 14, express the opinion that "at 9 cents under the conditions—even at their worst—cotton seems at a reasonable figure, for the depression cannot be long lived, although the political season ahead will probably induce caution in new ventures."

The severity of the late financial crisis in the United States is clearly shown in the bank clearing returns for the first quarter of the current year. The average decrease throughout the country is 28 per cent., the figures varying from 35 per cent. in New York, 27 per cent. in the Pacific States, and 24 per cent. in New England, to 10 per cent. in the South, and 8 per cent. in the Middle West. With regard to the railroad earnings, which have continued to show large decreases, Mr. Henry Clews points out that the ratio of declines is now smaller than in January and February, and the large curtailments in expenses enforced by some of the roads are making net results less unfavourable than at one time was feared. The iron trade is exceedingly slack, and the policy of maintaining prices is undoubtedly checking business. Real estate is also feeling the effect of the panic, and the building contracts placed in New York in March were about dls.10,000,000 less than in March, 1907; a shrinkage of 66 per cent. General business as a whole is, however, upon the mend, and its volume is larger than in February or March; but liquidation in trade and industry is still incomplete, and the contraction which must be expected for a few months longer is a necessary preliminary to any permanent improvement.

THE MEMORIAL TO THE LATE BISHOP.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be interesting to know who were present at the meeting of the Bombay Diocesan Church Society, at which it was decided to promote a memorial to the late Bishop of Bombay; and by whom the Committee of three was appointed, whose letter was published on Monday last; and who were responsible for the particular form of memorial proposed. Certainly no notice has been sent to the Chaplains, nor have their views on the subject been asked for, nor has any meeting of the public been called to consider the matter, nor seemingly have the Cathedral Trustees been consulted on the proposed form of memorial. All this seems most extraordinary, and I must protest, Sir, against this hole and corner way of doing things. I am sure that most of the Chaplains, and I doubt not many of the laity also, would like to contribute to some memorial of the late Bishop, but the subject must be taken in hand by some larger number of Clergy and Laity than could possibly have been present at this meeting.

And certainly the form of memorial proposed does not appeal to me for one. There is a very good Bishop's throne at present in the Cathedral, and it would not be possible to get a better one for the paltry sum (Rs.2,000 or say £134) proposed for a new one. I trust the Government and Cathedral Trustees will prevent the creation of such a new cheap piece of Church furniture as this would be. The old is better.—Yours, etc.,

EDWARD S. HALL,
Senior Chaplain.

HOW A CROWD COLLECTED.

Just before the afternoon sitting at Marlborough Street Police Court on April 17 a lifelike model of the popular comedian, "Little Tich," was placed on the solicitors' table mounted, on a red plush stand, the top of which represented stage "boards." For a few seconds "Tich" stood winking with both eyes at the occupants of the witness benches and public part of the court, and performed some steps with his long boots, then in a most lifelike way he raised his top-hat, which he held in front of him, to his head, took it off, and made a sweeping bow to the Company, amid considerable laughter and expressions of approval. Then the magistrate (Mr. Denman) entered, and all was quiet again. The figure was produced in a summons case alleging wilful obstruction of the highway against Mr. Henry Norris Davidge, a chemist, with premises in Shaftesbury Avenue. Inspector Hayes, of the C. Division, deposed to having seen a large crowd outside the defendant's shop on the morning of March 28 looking at the figure, which had in front of it an advertisement of "Solspa," which was stated to be a remedy for rheumatism. The defendant had been spoken to on a previous occasion about this moving figure, and witness again entered the shop and pointed out that the obstruction continued. Mr. Davidge replied, "'Solspa' will keep rhemmatism away, but it won't keep away policemen." Cross-examined by Mr. E. A. Harney, solicitor for the defence, the inspector said it was true there were other mechanical figures in shop windows, including "a lady who took off her hair," but people did not stop in crowds to look at the latter. Mr. Denman said the only question for him was whether obstruction was caused. Mr. Harney said the defendant had no desire to cause obstruction. The figure had been removed from the window. Mr. Denman, having seen the first part of "Tich's" performance without the bow or hat-raising, directed it to be stopped. It finished with one foot up, and gazed at the bench with a fixed wink of the right eye, remaining in that position until the conclusion of the case. Mr. Denman said this was a common form of case, of which he had had many before him. The line he had always taken was that a person, in causing a crowd to assemble as described was not a reasonable user of the highway, which was not meant for that kind of thing. Sometimes defendants persisted in continuing the obstruction, and were fined until they found it came expensive. In this case there would be a fine of 5s., with 2s. costs.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, MAY 13.

London, April 27.—The "Daily Express" condemns the Territorial Army as a failure, only 30 per cent of Volunteers and Yeomanry have enlisted, instead of 95 and 90, respectively.

Australia and New Zealand.

CENTRES OF CIVILIZATION.

Sir Gilbert Parker told the Austral Club yesterday that Australia and New Zealand were bound to become great centres of civilization, maintaining the position of the Whites against the Orientals in the oriental side of the world.

Mr. Winston Churchill.

"THE SLIPPERY YOUNG GENTLEMAN."

Referring in the "Labour Leader" to Mr. Winston Churchill's candidature for Dundee, prior to the election, Mr. Keir Hardie says the electors are not likely to welcome the slippery young gentleman with a fatal facility for making promises, whom Manchester turned adrift after four years' trial.

Penny-a-Word Telegrams.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON'S SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. Henniker Heaton, father of the Imperial Penny Postage, in an article he contributed to the "Financial Review," advocates penny-a-word telegrams throughout the Empire, and eventually throughout the world. The Home and Colonial Governments should acquire all land telegraph lines and inter-imperial cables at fair valuation to work them for the benefit of the people.

The Recent Naval Disasters.

BRITISH GALLANTRY.

As instances of the coolness of the men on the Cruiser "Gladiator," a passenger aboard the American liner St. Paul, which collided, says he heard the sailors on the keel of the overturned vessel singing as if nothing had happened.

The War of the Races.

WHITES' INTERESTS PREDOMINANT.

Speaking at Berulum, yesterday, at the conclusion of his tour in Zululand, Sir Matthew, Governor of Natal, said the Government's proposals were a refutation of the most wrongful charge that Natal was careless to the natives' interests. Government was anxious to govern the country in the interests of Blacks and Whites, but the supremacy of the latter must be maintained.

OBSOLETE SHIPS.

The Last of Some Old Types

Owing to its having taken place at a date when great events were stirring, the sales of obsolete ships which were held at Chatham Dockyard recently passed all but unnoticed; yet there were points of interest about some of the ships disposed of. The most important of these was the "Asia" an 84 gun two-decker o 3,594 tons, which was built at Bombay in 1824. As a new ship she came to England and was sent up the Straits as flagship of Sir Edward Codrington in 1827. That was the year of Navarino, and Sir Edward, being senior to the French and Russian admirals on the station, was commander-in-chief of the allied forces engaged in the battle. The "Asia" was in the thickest of the fight, and lost nearly eighty killed and wounded. She has, of course, long been obsolete, and has until recently been serving as guardship of the Reserve at Portsmouth. Her original cost seems to have been forgotten, but as men-of war estimated during the great wars to cost £ 1,000 per gun, and as the cost of all rates rose after the peace, it cannot well have been less than £100,000. She has now been sold for 6,025l., and will be towed to Dunkirk to be broken up. The other ships sold on the same occasion were the 'Akbar,' formerly a third-rater of 2,912 tons, but lent during late years to the Liverpool Corporation for use a juvenile reformatory, and the small craft 'Frolic.' Seaflower, and Lily. The last named of these is of no particular interest; she was built as a gun-brig when brigs were efficient men-of-war, and she ended her days as a coal hulk. The other two, however, deserve a short mention. The 'Frolic' was built a Chatham in 1872 as a second-class screw gun-vessel of 610 tons, and she cost 23,000£. She served as of gun-vessel—though what was the essential difference between a gun-vessel and a gunboat it would be hard to say—until 1893, when she was made a coastguard watch vessel and moored in the River Roach. In those days there were coastguard watch vessels in almost every creek and river along the Essex and Kentish coasts, but now there are none left. The "Frolic" was paid off from that service in the summer of 1906, but was left at her old moorings. She may almost be said to have been the last of these hulks; she was at least the last floating coastguard watch vessel, for the only hulk to survive her in that service was hauled up high and dry on the beach in the River Blackwater and she, too, is gone. The Seaflower was also the last of her kind. She was built at Pembroke in 1873 as a wooden training brig of 454 tons, and, like the "Frolic," cost 23,000/. The training brigs were pronounced obsolete in 1903 and were paid off. Since then they have all been disposed of: with the passing of the "Seaflower" the last trace of them vanishes, and the last visible connection with the old Navy of hemp and canvas is served. The official Navy List, which seems to have forgotten already what sails were, calls the Dolphin, which has not yet been sold, a training brig, but in so doing it is in error. The Dolphin was launched in 1882 as a screw sloop of 925 tons; her engines were removed, and she was converted into a barque for training purposes in 1899. She lacked the sentiment which belonged more properly to the genuine brigs which were built after the model of the old Navy, in the vain hope of keeping sails from dying the death. For many years the brigs were much in evidence under sail at Portsmouth and Plymouth; and they also served as prominent attractions in the Admiralty's recruiting placards. The lark and Cruiser, which remain among the obsolete ships on the Navy List, were sailing training ships in the sense in which the Dolphin was—that is, each of them was built as a screw sloop and was afterwards converted to sail.

ACCORDING to a London Cablegram in the "Times of Ceylon," rubber is dearer on the gradually improving position. Good plantation rubber is expected to fetch over 4s. per lb.

OPIUM REFORM IN CEYLON.

All Licensed Shops to be Closed.

WE have travelled far since December, 1893, when our senior ventured to call, and to preside over, the first public meeting ever held in Ceylon to consider the importation and sale of opium throughout the island. From that day to the present, our contemporaries of the press have never ceased to oppose, controvert and pour ridicule over the would be reformers and it was also clearly shown that they were regarded with no favour by the guardians of the public revenue from Governor Havelock's time onwards. Of those who took part in the Public Hall Meeting we can recall the Hon. Mr. S. C. Obeyesekere—who has never wavered in his advocacy of radical reform—the Solicitor-General, then Advocate J. C. W. Pereira, and Judge, then Advocate, Joseph R. Grenier.

Members of the Legislative Council—like Sir Wm. Mitchell, a staunch friend—were omitted from the Committee because the Committee had to prepare a Memorial to be presented to the Legislature. That Memorial was the most largely and respectably signed ever seen in Ceylon; yet the Havelock Government absolutely ignored it and it was not until our senior got (through Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., for Sheffield) an interview with Mr. Chamberlain in his private room in the House of Commons, that a Commission of Enquiry was ordered by the Secretary of State. Sir Wm. Mitchell did his best on that Commission; but the official side—represented by Mr. Ellis and the late Lional Lee—was too wedded to the bureaucratic view and although the importation and sale of bhang were prohibted, only minor restrictions in respect of opium were granted. Still there was nothing for it, but to "peg away" at the Government here and to enlighten those interested in England. As soon as the present General European Member entered Council, he lost no time in raising the question and ofter one set debate and disappointing division, H. E. Sir West Ridgeway was good enough to say to him privately:—"You are bound to succeed eventually; but it will take time." Sir West all through his Administration maintained an open mind more or less; but his successor, coming from Hongkong, was obstinately wedded to his adverse views which were strengthen by the fect that no opium victims or patients were recorded in the returns of any of the island hospitals. Nevertheless, Sir Henry Blake, finding he got no peace in Council and that nearly all the Ceylonese members were in earnest on the matter, at last granted a final Inquiry and indeed before he left the island, our last Governor, from facts we placed before him, of many victims in the villages and from a narration of circumstances within his experience by the ex-Kandyan Member Hon. Mr. Hulugalla, came to modify his views very considerably. The Commission was entrusted to Sir Allan Perry, P.C.M.O., as Chairman, with the Hons. S. C. Obeyesekere, F. C. Loos and J. Ferguson and R. Morison, Esq., as members. The lamented death of Mr. Morison took place almost before any work was done and Sir Stanley Bois took his place, and without going into the lengthened enquiries, returns, and proceedings, suffice it to say, that a Report was arrived at which secured unanimous support. That Report can now, we suppose, be at once published by the local Government with His Excellency's remarks. If these are favourable, it will be for us to withdraw recent hasty criticism at a time we had begun to fear the Report was to be shelved for another year, and to make due acknowledgment. Meantime we must refer to the continuous, able and generous support extended to

THE CAUSE OF THE SINGHALESE

by the Society so ably represented by Sir Matthew Dodgson, Mr. Joseph Alexander, L. L. B., and the Rev. G. A. Wilson, Secretary, as also by several members of Parliament including especially Messrs. H. J. Wilson, Wm. Johnson, T. A. Taylor and Dr. Rutherford. Nor should the fact be forgotten that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain readily granted the first Commission of Inquiry, after listening to our senior's statement of the case.

There is no need to say more than to express the hope that the great administrative change to be effected from 1st January, 1909, in Ceylon may be the precursor of similar reforms in all other Eastern British Colonies. There can be no doubt that the drastic measures already enforced by American administrators, in the Philippines must have had their effect on our home authorities. It has been stated—as a favourite argument for some years with our contemporaries and in official circles—that the spread of opium in Ceylon, cannot be so bad since the importation which reached 23,000 lb. in 1900 had fallen to less than 19,000 lb. in 1906 and last year. We question very much if this does not mean several thousands of lb. smuggled in without paying duty; for, it came out in the course of the recent inquiry that no special precautions are taken at the Ceylon Customs to check "smuggling." Now, at all American and Australian ports, there are preventive officers whose one business is to examine passengers and luggage for the drug. And in the case of Ceylon, there is this dilemma for Sir Henry McCallum and his advisers to face, namely, how is it, if there has been less of the drug used since 1900, that the sale of the licenses has gone up, year by year, indicating a steady and profitable increase in the retail trade with the additions every year of many hundreds, if not thousands of new customers? Only the other day, a Colombo man of business found in a village in the Kukulu Korale, a number of emaciated persons (skeletons he called them) who confessed they were so many victims of opium. From next year we trust there will, at least, be no new "victims" or "customers" and that as the present generation of habitual users die out, the island may be cleared of any who use this (in its own place) most valuable drug, save under medical prescription. For malarial fever, there is an abundance of cheap quinine always available—the best of prophylactics and remedies. And so passeth for ever, we trust, the Opium Grievance of Ceylon.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 2nd May on 504·25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
Total traffic for the week	Rs. 1,55,000	Rs. 2,85,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,44,000
Or per mile of Railway	307	565	8	880
For previous 17 weeks of half year	25,55,645	41,31,696	65,697	67,88,038
Total for 18 weeks	27,10,645	44,16,696	69,697	71,97,038
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,82,276	3,48,747	3,389	5,34,432
Per mile of Ry. do.	3·1	692	7	1,060
Total to corresponding date do.	2·33,735	54,37,389	69,944	81,42,188

Decrease for the week ..... Rs. 90,432
Do. to date ..... „ 9,45,150

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says:—"It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet, Bath and Nursery and leaves the Skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

THE PASSING OF MOROCCO.

Stories of a Correspondent.

Mr. Frederick Moore's book on "The Passing of Morocco" gives one a glance of the inner life of the Moors. The author, among other places visited Casa Blanca. The luggage was taken to an hotel by a Spaniard and a Jewish boy. All the rooms had been already occupied, even to the bathroom and the wine closet.

The proprietor told us that for ten francs a day we might have the dining-room to sleep in, but on investigation we decided to hunt further. Speaking Spanish with a grand manner, for he was a cavalier fellow, the hotel-keeper then informed us through an interpreter that he wanted to do what he could for us, because he too was an American. The explanation (for which we asked) was that in New York he had a brother whom he had once visited for a few months, and that at that time, "to favour an American gentleman," he had taken out naturalisation papers and voted for the mayor.

But this man's breach of the law in New York was his mildest sin, as we came later to hear. He had many robberies to his credit and a murder or two. For his latest crime he was now wanted by the French Counsul and military authorities, but being an American citizen they could not lay hold of him except with the consent of the American Consul, who happened to be a German, and, disliking the French, would let them do nothing that he could help. Rodrigues (this was the name of the Spanish caballero) had defended his place against the Arab attack with the aid only of his servants. The little arsenal which he kept (he was a fancier of good guns and pistols) had been of splendid service. It is said that when the fight was over forty dead Moors lay before the hotel door, half-a-dozen horses were in Rodrigues's stable, and bundles of plunder in his yard.

For a fortnight the author and his companion stayed with a man named Squall. During this time they slept on the roof, while a decrepit, dirty Spaniard, the owner of the place, slept below.

There was a slave boy whose master had been killed, and who now served a "Mister Peto" and came to us for water every day. As our old Spaniard would not keep the place clean and saved all the food that we left from meals (which filled the place with flies) we hired the boy for a peseta, about a franc a day, to keep it clean. He was to get nothing at all if he allowed in more than twenty-five flies, and for one day he worked well and got the money. But the reason of his success was the presence all that day of one or the other of us engaged at writing, protecting him from the wrath of the old man, who resented being deprived of both stench and flies. The next day when we returned from the French camp there was no more black boy, and we never saw him again, nor could we ascertain from the old man what had happened to him.

On one occasion, while with the French Army in Morocco, 13 Moors were captured. It is the custom of the French, in these circumstances, to give no quarter, and the survivors were accordingly executed.

A hundred yards beyond us were a clump of dwarfed trees and some patches of dry grass, like an oasis among the rolling, almost barren, hills; and for this spot the Moors were headed. Mechanically I went on eating, undecided whether to follow, for I did not want to see the thing at close range. I thought the Moors would be lined up in the usual fashion, their sentence delivered, and a moment given them for prayer. But suddenly while their backs were turned, just as they set foot upon the dry grass, quickly a dozen shots rang out almost in a volley, then came a straggling fire of single shots. The single shots were from a pistol, as an officer passed among the dying men and put a bullet into the brain of each.

Since the French have been in Morocco there have been less than a hundred desertions from the ranks of the Algerians; while a significant fact on the other side is the enlistment in the French ranks of Shawia tribesmen who have been defeated by them.

It has been from the Foreign Legion that desertions are frequent. Taking their leave overnight, the deserters, generally three or four together, make their way straight into the Arab country, usually to the north, with a view to reaching Rabat. In almost every case the deserters are Germans, and the Moors permit them to pass, for they understand that German Nasrani and French Nasrani hate each others as cordially as do Arab Moslems and Berber Moslems. Nevertheless, even though the deserters are Germans, it is asking too much of the Moor to spare them their packs as well as their lives. I have seen one man come into Rabat dressed only in a shirt, another, followed by many Arab boys, wearing a loin-cloth and a helmet.

The French Consul at Rabat makes no effort to apprehend these men; but they are usually taken into custody by the German Consul and sent back to their own country in German ships, to serve up expired terms in the army they deserted in the first place.

The author, when on the Kabash, the high rocky citadel that rises nearly 200 feet straight above the notorious bar of the Bu Regreg, saw a caravan of unusual size and interest. It consisted of the Sultan's wives (some of them, rather), who were being hurried across the country.

But why Abdul Aziz brought with him any of his wives is a question. Perhaps they had more to do with it than had he; and perhaps it was for political reasons. At any rate his harem bores him; to the songs and dances of all his beauties he much prefers the conversation of a single European who can tell him how a field gun works, what it is that makes the French—or any other—war balloon rise, and explain to him the pictures in the French and English weeklies to which he subscribes. He has here a motor-boat, which he keeps high and dry in a room in the palace, and the German engineer who makes its wheel go round is a frequent companion.

It is said in Morocco that while other Sultans visited their wives all in turn, showing favouritism to none, the present youthful High Shereef has cut off all but half a score, and never sees the mass of them except "en masse." And it is said, too—among the many current stories regarding his European tendencies—for that these ten ladies he has spent thousands of pounds on Paris gowns and Paris hats to dress them in and see what Europe an women look like.

The book is full of excellent photographs and has many amusing anecdotes of the country and the people, and at the end a little criticism of the French rule in Morocco.—*Globe.*

MUTINY VETERAN'S DEATH.

Colonel Lewis Monsergh Buchanan, C.B., Clerk of the Peace of County Tyrone, has just died at Omagh. Deceased had been connected with the Tyrone Militia for about fifty years. He volunteered and served with the Connaught Rangers in the Crimea and Indian Mutiny.

In the latter campaign he shot three Sepoys in a hand-to-hand encounter, and took part in the operations leading up to the relief of Lucknow, receiving the C.B. for Indian and long military services.

THE ARTIFICAL PRODUCTION OF RUBIES.

Better Than the Natural Stone.

Now that the wave of excitement which stirred the public interest in the diamond to such a pitch during the last few months appear to have abated somewhat, and while the mysteries connected with its formation, both in the secret furnaces of the earth and in the highly equipped laboratories of man, have already begun to lose attraction before the kaleidoscopic array of problems which are ever present to engage the public mind, it may not be wholly without value (writes S. Walter in the "Times") to consider for a moment some of the many other minerals which have been sought after and valued as ornaments and gems from time immemorial.

First of all, then, it is proposed to treat of the ruby, since it is the gem pre-eminent in beauty, and at the same time of very great rarity and value; but before proceeding to describe the various methods of its manufacture it may, perhaps, be desirable to say that there is no comparative relationship subsisting between the ratio of the real diamond to paste and that of the real ruby to the artificial one; for whereas in the first case the paste is nothing more than a shameless imitation of the diamond, possessing none of the attributes of the real stone, save, perhaps, the high refractive power, which is approximately obtained by the use of lead and thallium salts, the artificial ruby, on the other hand, is identical with the natural stone, with the one qualification that it is generally far more perfect. If made with very great care, the artificial stones are indistinguishable from their cousins found in the Burmese mines. In colour they vary over as wide a range as the natural stones, but in hardness, density, and power of refraction they are identical. Their chemical constitution is the same, that is to say practically pure alumina coloured by traces of oxide of chromium and iron; and they show, if their transmitted light be properly observed by means of the dichroiscope, the two characteristic images of the real ruby, the one a cochineal, and the other a dull maroon. The artificial tones, moreover, possess the same power as the natural ruby of phosphorescing under the influence of kathode rays, an experiment hardly to be excelled for beauty by any other in the whole domain of science. This is a phenomenon closely allied to the glow of the diamond when subjected to the influence of the same rays, or when excited by the emanations from radium bromide, and is the property relied upon to differentiate the true diamond from any counterfeit exhibiting approximately the same density and refractive index; for, as might be expected, this peculiar property is wholly lacking in all the artificial pastes.

But in spite of all these points of similarity which exist between the artificial ruby and the natural one, there is yet one slight difference which, when it is present, serves to distinguish the two kinds; for this difference, however minute, is nevertheless fundamental. Few natural rubies of any size are to be found entirely free from flaws; in fact, it is estimated that a ruby weighing five carats of perfect colour——that peculiar blending of rose, carmine, and vermilion which is known to experts as "pigeon's blood"—and entirely flawless, would be worth about ten times as much as a specimen diamond of the same weight. The artificial rubies are also usualy found to contain minute flaws, but these are essentially diferent in character from those found in the natural, mined stones; for whereas the latter invariably show a crystaline structure when examined under the microscope, the flaws in the artificial stone are found to be small ellipsoids, for they are, indeed, nothing but exceedingly small bubbles of gas. There seems, however, to be no good reason why this remaining difficulty should not easily be overcome, and we may confidently look forward to possessing, in the not very distant future, perfect rubies of enormous size and undreamt of brilliancy.

With regard to their manufacture, this was first successfully accomplished by Gaudin, who, as early as 1837, obtained rubies by fusing aluminium hydroxide which had previously been moistened with bichromate of potash, before the oxyhydrogen blowpipe. Since that time other workers have obtained like results by a variety of methods, the most note worthy being, perhaps, those achieved by Fremy and Feil, who fused alumina and lead oxide together in a siliceous crucible at a bright red heat, and obtained in this manner a vitreous mass from which they were subsequently able to extract colourless crystals of corundum—otherwise known as crystallized alumina or white sapphire; and on addition of bichromate of potash or oxide of cobalt to the materials they obtained fine crystals of artificial ruby and sapphire respectively.

At the present day, however, there are artificial rubies and sapphires on the market which have been made by an entirely new method, which consists in fusing up finely powdered ruby cuttings and chips by means of four oxyhydrogen, or better still oxyacetylene, blowpipes, directed upon the centre of a circular platform of fireclay, which is kept rapidly revolving. The small heap with which the operation is started soon begins to assume a pasty vitreous condition, but by carefully regulating and focussing the four jets of flame it is possible to keep the mass in a semi-liquid state. The fine ruby powder is then judiciously added, so that the revolving mass gradually increases in size, at the same time retaining its semi-liquid state throughout. The maintenance of homogenity is a matter of the first importance, for it is only by effecting this that the ultimate gem will be bright and crystalline. Time appears to be also an important factor in the operation, for if the process be unduly hurried, or the fine powder added before the last addition has become properly fused, small bubbles of gas are the inevitable result, and it is to the avoidance of these that the efforts of the worker are chiefly directed. As soon as the conical globule has attained the desired size, it is carefully removed and dropped into a specially prepared bed of pure silver sand, which is also at a high temperature, and there it is allowed to anneal in order to acquire the necesrary degree of stability. When thoroughly cooled, the stones are ready for the cutter and polisher, and if the operations have all been properly performed, the resulting gem will be indistinguishable from the perfectly flawless natural one; and it is only by means of the microscope that we may be enabled to discover irregularities in the actual structure of the stones which may in some cases be sufficiently characteristic to betray their origin.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Turkey Interrupted	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 13th May 1908.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	...
Teheran ...	13	12	25 p. m.	2	20
Suez	13	2	5 p. m.	0	51

THE "MIKADO" REVIVAL.

A Chat with George Grossmith.

Talking of the forthcoming revival of "The Mikado" at the Savoy Theatre, Mr. George Grossmith, the original Ko-Ko, recalled, writes a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette," how the first production, twenty-three years ago, of what has proved to be the most popular of all the Gilbert and Sullivan operas was regarded by Mr. D'Oyly Carte with a certain amount of anxiety.

"The Mikado" was following "Princess Ida," which had not quite the vogue of the other operas—perhaps because it was rather more serious and in blank verse—and Mr. D'Oyle Carte said to Mr. Grossmith, "We are going to produce one more Gilbert and Sullivan opera, but if it doesn't go it will be all over with the series."

"I began," Mr. Grossmith remarked humorously, "to think of looking out for another engagement: but as soon as 'The Mikado' was produced there was not a moment's doubt of its success, and it certainly proved the most fascinating and the most popular of the opera of the whole series. As far, however, as I was concerned, although people said, 'You will never beat the "Mikado,"' my own part in it, that of Ko-Ko, was never one for which I greatly cared."

"The Mikado" not only had a long original run, but it was also revived whilst preparations were in progress for the production of "Ruddigore." Sir William Gilbert attended the last night of the revival and remarked as he stood at the wings, whilst the artists were taking their calls, "It has died game," "Died game!" was Mr. Grossmith's exclamation.

"Why, it never will die." "And it has not died yet," he added to-day, with the air of a prophet, whose prediction has come true, "in spite of its banning."

REAL MIKADO'S SON BEHIND THE SCENES.

Apropos this ban, Mr. Grossmith recalled how one night during the original run the son of the real Mikado was taken behind the scenes by Lord Redesdale, who, as Mr. Mitford, and an authority on Japan, had made some suggestions on the dresses, the walk and the customs of the country. The Prince, who took Mr. Grossmith to be author, composer, producer, and player all in one, was most flattering in his praises, and expressed the greatest delight with the opera. He asked many questions about the performance, and particularly, Mr. Grossmith mentioned, "how I did the 'sudden-sit-down'; he thought I had got spring legs, or something. At any rate, he was most enthusiastic over the whole performance, and that is the reason I never could understand why it should be banned. I am perfectly certain if the Lord Chamberlain had writen to Mrs. D'Oyly Carte asking her not to play it whilst Prince Fushimi was in London the whole question could have been settled without any fuss."

Originally, that is to say during rehearsal, the opera was not known as "The Mikado" at all, but as "The Town of Titipu." "I never knew why the change was made," Mr. Grossmith remarked. "Like most of the Gilbert and Sullivan operas, the title was a sort of double barrelled affair which could be altered, if necessary, at the last moment. "The Yeomen of the Guard," another example, was called originally 'The Beefeatures,' but Sir Arthur Sullivan said it was too meaty a title to have, and so it was changed."

SIR W. S. GILBERT'S REPORT.

Mr. Grossmith chuckled with laughter as he recalled this "meaty" opinion. "It reminds me," he said, "now that you take me back these twenty years or more, of an incident in which I was myself concerned. In the second act, when the Mikado threatens the punishment of boiling oil, Pooh-Bah, Pitti-Sing, and Ko-Ko have to fall down on their knees. Well, I fell flat on my nose, moving up my heels behind. It brought down the house. Sir William Gilbert heard of it, and pointed out that it was a deviation from his original business. 'But see what an enormous roar it gets,' I said. 'An enormous roar, indeed,' was his withering reply, 'you would get an enormous roar if you sat on a pork pie!'"

How carefully Sir William Gilbert regards every detail is a matter, Mr. Grossmith went on to say, of very general knowledge. It happened at rehearsal in the opening chorus, "We are Gentlemen of Japan, in which the men have to stand with fans and on the first beat touch their chest, but one man insisted on beginning on the wrong beat. Sir William told him most kindly at least half-a-dozen times that he was not beating with the others. At last losing patience, he called the assistant stage manager and said, "There is a gentleman here in the chorus who does not beat time properly with his fan." The assistant stage manager, who was very nervous, said, "I am extremely sorry, sir, but he is not here to-day." In tones of pardonable severity, Sir William replied, "That is not the man to whom I am referring."

Mr. Grossmith also recalled how the very popular song of the punishment fitting the crime "My object all sublime," was cut out during the final rehearsals, as Sir William Gilbert did not much care for it, but was restored at the very general desire of the company who gauged more accurately its effect with the public, and added, "In conclusion, I should like, through the 'Pall Mall Gazette,' to wish the beautiful piece and all concerned in it a great success. I quite agree with Mrs. D'Oyly Carte that it is not quite fair to make comparisons with the original performers. Shakspeare used to act before Queen Elizabeth but it would not be quite fair to Mr. Beerbohm Tree to say, after this lapse of time, he is not as good as Shakspeare?"

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta, 9TH MAY 1908.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury:—

Amount to be remitted during 1908-9	£18,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1908 to 9th May 1908. By Council Bills	£156,472
By Gold	nil.
Balance to be remitted from 10th May 1908 to 31st March 1909	£18,343,528

A MUTINY veteran has recently passed away at Subathu, where he had resided for the past few years, in the person of Mr. W N. Bancroft, who was well over 80 years of age. He formerly belonged to the B. H. A. and went all through the Mutiny. It was an interesting coincidence that he helped to fire the salute at Aldershot on the occasion of Queen Victoria's accession, and did the same in India in 1877 on the occasion of her proclamation as Empress of India. Lord Curzon decorated him with the M. V. O. Medal at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, in 1900. On retirrng from the Army he was for many years in charge of the Government Asylum and Dairy Farm, Calcutta.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brust, produce a pleasent rather which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardenshese gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet barbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

WHAT MARION CRAWFORD SAYS.

Scraps from A Novelist's Philosophy.

Mr. Marion Crawford's novels are interesting for his little asides just as much as for their stories. Here are some of the things he says in "The Primadonna," reviewed in this issue:

THE GREATEST LOVE STORY.

"'The Bride of Lammermoor' is the greatest love story ever written, and it was nothing short of desecration to make a libretto of it; but so far as th last act is concerned the opera ['Lucia'] certainly conveys the impression that the heroine is a raving lunatic."

A GRAND OPERA NIGHT.

"Society was richly represented by diamonds in the subscribers' tier. Indeed, the jewellery was so plentiful and of such expensive quality that the whole row of boxes shone like a vast coronet set with thousands of precious stones. When the music did not amuse society, the diamonds and rubies twinkled and glittered uneasily, but when Cordova was trilling her wildest they were quite still and blazed with a steady light."

THE SEVEN AGES OF WOMAN.

"Shakespeare lacked the courage to write the 'Seven Ages of Woman,' and a matter more to be, regretted as no other writer has ever possessed enough command of the English language to describe more than three out of the seven without giving offence: namely, youth, which lasts from sixteen to twenty; perfection, which begins at twenty, and lasts till further notice; and old age, which women generally place beyond seventy, though some, whose strength is not all sorrow and weakness, even then do not reach it till much later. If Shakespeare had dared he would have described with poetic fire the age of the girl who never marries."

THE MODERN SPINSTER.

"The truth about marriage is out since the modern spinster has shown the sisterhood how to live, and an amazing number of women look upon wedlock as a foolish thing, vainly imagined, never necessary, and rarely amusing. The state of perpetual unsanctified virginity, however, is not for poor girls, nor for operatic singers, nor for kings' daughters, none of whom, for various reasons, are allowed to live without husbands. Unless she be a hunchback, an unmarried royal princess is almost as great an exception as a white raven or a cat without a tail."

CROSSING THE ATLANTIC.

"A steward in a very short jacket was serving perfectly unnecessary cups of weak broth on a big tray, and a great number of the passengers took some with a vague idea that the company's feelings might be hurt if they did not, or else that they would not be getting their money's worth."

OPERA SINGER AND TRAGEDIAN.

"The career of a great opera singer is rarely more than half as long as that of a great tragedian, and even when a prima donna or a tenor makes a fortune, the decline of their glory is far more sudden and sad than that of actors generally is. Lady Macbeth is as great a part as Juliet for an actress of genius, but there are no old parts for singers; the soprano dare not turn into contralto with advancing years, nor does the unapproachable Parsifal of eight-and-twenty turn into an incomparable Amfortas at fifty."

THE MATRIMONIAL SHAFTS.

"Women are to us very like the moon, which has shown the earth only one side of herself since the beginning: We men are alternately delighted, humiliated, and ter

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SULTAN'S ARMY.

The Exposure of a Myth.

Being by nationality a Turk, although for political reasons compelled to live in exile, I can in some measure assist the people of this country in forming a right judgment of the increasing unrestfulness which is once more swelling to dangerous proportions in and around that territory which still remains to the Ottoman in the Nearer East.

Whether we consider the relations of Turkey with Russia as emphasised by recently embittered relations; or of Turkey with England in relation to the recent Sinaitic menace at Akabah; or again with Germany in the supposed character of a catspaw and instrument of German ambition, it is obvious that the efficiency or otherwise of the Turkish army for war must exercise a very great influence upon the ultimate arrangement of what we are accustomed to call Nearer Eastern Question, whose ramifications and interlacement of interests may now be considered as extending eastward from the Balkans to the frontiers of India and the Persian Gulf.

The importance of what follows from an English point of view lies in the fact that it will free Englishman from a delusion which, as I find, fetters their judgment in no small degree at the present moment. This delusion mainly originated in another shared by the German Government when just twenty years ago it procured the establishment in Turkey of a German military mission for the re-organization on German lines of the whole of the Turkish forces and military system under the direction of that well-known soldier Baron von der Goltz.

From time to time stories have been disseminated of Turkey's wounderful military renaissance, and to these the easy defeat of Greece seems to lend some little colour. But it has been all empty seeming and fallacy. The German Mission still remains in Turkey, but with the exception of reforms as to recruiting and mobilisation, the work it came to do has been abandoned, and the Germans have been completely disillusioned as to any possible revival of Turkish military efficiency under the Sultan Abdul Hamid.

This ruler, whom all thinking Turks, retaining a faith in the inherent genius of their race, regard as the one obstacle to a genuine reformation of their national institutions, was contented with achieving his purpose to throw dust in the eyes of Europe and of his own people when he imported the German soldiers. Suspicious of all reform of whatever description as containing a menace to his own person and power, his real efforts, covered by a pretended zeal for Turkey's military revival, have actually been directed to a depression of his people's military efficiency, and at the present moment the lamentable result of this policy has been that despite the importation of Von der Goltz and his mission the power of Turkey to undertake any serious military enterprise is lower to-day than at any time in her history, lower than thirty years ago when, although

CHEATED OF VICTORY,

her soldiery won imperishable glory against the armies of the Tsar. The indomitable and reckless courage which always animates the Turkish soldier will be capable of splendid episodes, but of achievments leading to and securing solid and practical results the Turkish armies have been rendered incapable under the emasculated degree of efficiency permitted by the monomania of the present Sultan.

As, however, amidst the volcanic conditions of Near Eastern Politics the Turkish military power is generally accepted as an important if not determining factor, it is as well that its potentiality as an instrument of Hamidian policy should be correctly estimated. It will then be possible to appreciate the foundations of Turkish power in Europe and to estimate its actual voice and further influence in the political and economical evolution of the territories extending from the Balkans to the Indian Ocean.

If we consider the bare numbers which Turkey could master for war we get a fairly formidable array. In fact, Turkey could put into the field a round million of men. But of these 10 to 12 per cent. would possess a very insignificant military value, being composed of irregulars like the Kurdish and Circassian cavalry, while the standard of the Crescent would probably attract a number of predatory warriors of the Albanian and Bosniak stamp. These would go to swell the total muster of her forces, but for a serious encounter with a modern civilised foe Turkey would have to rely wholly upon the Turkish contingent.

Again, it is by no means certain that the wilder provinces would produce their full tally of men. And as Turkish jurisdiction therein amounts to less than nothing, only those who chose—probably not more than 50 per cent.—would join the colours. Therefore, although conscription nominally exists in the Turkish Empire—with singular exclusion of Constantinople—it has practically become a dead letter in the outer provinces such as Tripoli, the Yemen, and Hedjaz, the Yemen, indeed, being in a state of open insurrection. Consequently, the only reliable sources from which the Imperial army can be recruited are—first, the Turks proper, found at their purest in the central provinces of Anatolia and as a more or less mixed race throughout Asiatic and European Turkey; secondly, the Lazes, of Greek descent, living on the southern shores of the Black Sea; and thirdly, the Syrians.

Of these faces the military value of the first two is about equal, except that the Lazes are not animated by that blind devotion to the Sultan Caliph which makes the Turkish "Mehmed" Tommy Atkins) ever ready to devote his life in the performance of any duty at the call of his Imperial Majesty. The military value of the Syrian is the lowest of the three, but he nevertheless furnishes a highly useful contingent to the Ottoman forces.

DELIBERATE SACRIFICE.

But in spite of the unsurpassed and self-sacrificing valour of the Turkish soldier, all his splendid military qualities have been deliberately sacrificed and denied any reasonable possibility of success by the same ruler whom he would die to serve. Thus, beyond a little elementary drill in the barrack yard, consisting generally of marching to and fro, he is denied any system of military training simply because the Sultan is consumed by an unreasonable dread that any evolution of military efficiency would mean a movement against the Yildiz Kiosk. Consequently all manœuvres, and especially rifle practice, are expressly forbidden by the Sultan!

Then in the great majority of cases the officers are men who are either illiterate or have received no technical training whatever, unless it be that provided by the Military Academy at Constantinople. But the worth of this establishment may be gauged from the fact that its director for the last twelve years possessed no other qualification than his efficiency as an Imperial spy, and that after the bomb outrage at the Selamlik four years ago the study of chemistry was at once put a stop to!

Again, all sense of comradeship, cohesion, and "esprit de corps," so necessary to military efficiency, has been absolutely destroyed in the Turkish army, and with delibrate intent, these being in the eyes of the Sultan highly dangerous qualities. Thus all officers are encouraged by the promise and payment of rewards and promotion to spy upon their comrades and report their doings and words. To be submerged in a dead level of mediocrity is the only means of safety in the Imperial military service. Should a man become popular, or his efficiency attract attention from his superiors, his troubles at once begin. In the case of officers of high rank it means that the army loses them for ever. For they are either elevated to some position under the immediate eye of the Sultan, like Osman Pasha, the hero of Plevna, who became a prisoner in the Yildiz under the title of Grand Master of the Court, or they are banished to some distant province, where their talents may rot in harmless seclusion. If they are juniors they will find themselves subjected to a perpetual and wearying succession of transfers from one station to another, or may be promoted to some insignificant command on the confines of the Empire.

Also, not content with eliminating all elements of efficiency from the commissioned ranks, the Sultan has further set himself to foster and stimulate a system of feuds, often breaking out into armed strife between the various racial elements composing his forces, in order to secure the impossibility, as he imagines, of any combination against him. The same stony indifference to the welfare of the unfortunate nation under his rule likewise displays itself in the callous neglect of all proper sanitary, medical, or commissariat provision for the field in case of war. The Turkish soldier can probably stand more hardship than any other, but he is not invulnerable to wounds and disease, whose fatality, as Japan demonstrated, may be so largely reduced nowadays by careful provision and treatment. But the Turkish fighting man will have nothing to hope for if he becomes non-effective. His existing value will be regarded as finished, and any prospective value will not be regarded as worth any present trouble to any one. Consequently, whatever the Turkish military strength at the commencement of a campaign may be, it will rapidly dissolve to such a serious extent that we may safely reduce Turkey's initial military effectiveness by 35 to 20 per cent.

The deductions to be made from these facts throw an important light on the general situation. For while the Sultan endeavours to secure himself by intrigues against the Powers and against his own army, the knowledge of Turkey's actual military weakness is the main contributory cause of the sanguinary unrest which has become chronic in South-Eastern Europe, and which is largely stimulated by Bulgaria's growing contempt of Turkey's military power.

Lastly, as no one knows better than the Sultan himself the military incapacity of his Empire, any shaking of his fist in the face of another Power may be safely interpreted as being the action of a pawn in the hands of an invisible player. As it was at Akabah, so will it be in Asia Minor, and so will it continue to figure amidst the jarring rivalries of the Great Powers in the Near East until the game is up, the ignoble juggle with the heritage of an ancient and still worthy race is played out.

"A Turkish Reformer" in the "Pall Mall."

THE DISILLUSIONMENT OF GERMANY.

"A friend who has recently been studying on the spot the progress of opinion in Germany tells us that the thing which surprised him most was the apparent growth in the sense of disappointment among the educated classes," says the "Spectator." 'It was not disaffection, but disappointment, and was seemingly confined to the economic results of Empire. Everywhere the people were proud of the new position of their great country in external affairs, and of the reputation attained by their Emperor among Sovereigns and statesmen. They had, however, hoped for another result, which has not yet been attained."

"They had expected more domestic prosperity, and found themselves, if dependent upon salaries, distinctly poorer men. Not only had the general standard of living advanced, which is true more or less of every country on the globe but the prices of everything desired in decent households had advanced beyond all precedent. Rentals, luxuries, and even necessaries, all cost more, and as the educated classes not employed in actual trade had always lived thriftily, salaries having always been low and promotion never very rapid, it was now difficult to live at all. German's love comfort almost as much as the English do, though they do not usually spend so much on it, and the obligation to push thrift to the verge of meanness is felt to be a painful one, more especially as they had been taught to expect that with their improved position in the world the lean years would tend to disappear. They have not, however, disappeared.

"The immediate effect of this condition of opinion ought to be a great extension of the preference for Free Trade, which would compel the Government to remove all taxes on articles of prime necessity. If salaries cannot be increased, the alternative clearly is to make things cheaper—and alternative which even in America is becoming perceived and strengthens the hands of those who call themselves 'Revisionist.' In Germany, however, there are many obstacles to that course of procedure. It has, in the first place, been the habit for generations to allow the chiefs of the Executive a free hand in the management of foreign affairs, and the body of the people scarcely believe that they know enough to control their Government when it is arranging mysteries like foreign treaties and great economic bargains. They shrink back when they are told that they must submit for grave reasons of State to heavy duties on imports of produce, say, from Russia or the United States.

"The Protectionist policy, moreover, is very dear to the 'Junkers'; and the Hohenzollerns cannot rid themselves of the tradition that the support of the 'Junkers' is essential to their own authority, and to that general ascendancy of conservative ideas which the upper classes of Germany, and more especially of Prussia, consider essential to the stability of the State, and to social arrangements which are very near their hearts. Those classes are, in fact, in every department of State work paid chiefly in dignity, and think fairly easy incomes derived from agriculture protected by the laws indispensable to that dignity. It is most difficult, therefore to cheapen imports; and though the Socialists perceive the truth the mass of the people, even when Liberals, cannot get rid of the impression that more colonies and a wider increase of the acreage within which their Government is influential must produce a greater amount of wealth, and possibly a better distribution of it.

"Look, they say, at England. What makes her so wealthy except her wide possessions?—which, we may remark in passing, did not before the time of Sir Robert Peel make her common people wealthy at all. The total result for moment therefore is to sharpen the desire of the Government for influence abroad such as we have seen guiding its action in Morocco, and in all transactions in which the fate of the Ottoman Empire is concerned, and perhaps in its desire to exert pressure both upon Austria-Hungary and the Balkans. How long this state of opinion will continue it is hard to guess, for in the end the leaders of thought in Germany have always proved themselves capable men."

Some stone cists recently excavated from a garden in Stevenston, Ayrshire, have been examined by members of the Archeological Society, and have been pronounced to belong to the Bronze Age. Inside one of the cists were found the fragments of several urns or food vessels, while in another there were bones and a man's tooth. The urns bore traces of artistic workmanship, one especially being of a very ornate description.

IN A GREEK ISLAND.

Easter Week at Thera.

All day we had sailed among the "sprinkled isles" of Greece, "lily on lily that o'erlace the sea" in blending blues and greys, until at the sunset hour our steamer passed through a narrow strait into the Theran crater. The whole world was changed. Behind us, forming an almost land-locked bay, were the Burnt Islands, covered with black-lava; and facing us was a wide crescent of sheer cliffs, glowing ruby-red, and, giving a startling note of colour between the sky-blue and the sea-green. Up on the sky-line, white against the blue, we could discern the aerial city of Phira the capital of Thera, and to reach it there was a mule-track winding upwards for half an hour among the sheep rocks.

It was wholly Thursday evening, and the city was clamorous with the ringing of bells. They were ushering in the Easter celebrations, which are the most important in the Greek year. Lent is strictly observed, and it culminates in days of rigorous fasting. To a hungry pair of foreigners demanding instant dinner, since our Lent had expired some weeks before, it was disconcerting to be met by the pitiless chorus of our landlady, "We do not eat just now.' The insinuation of Orthodox superiority was superb. Then bargaining began. Yes, we could have eggs that evening, perhaps fish on the morrow; but when she valiantly resolved to produce soap we fled the kitchen lest so perfect a victory should be marred. Besides, it is better to each south in blind faith.

Good Fridy, the Day of Mourning, should be spent in church, where Masses are said and sermons preached. It was a grey morning. The town seemed deserted and dismal as if funerals where on hand. The women, dressed in deep mourning with black mantillas, flitted through the streets on their way to church. All was still except for the occasional clanging of the bells. Within the churches the funereal illusion was maintained. The black hangings, the chanting of dirges, and the mourning dresses were a fit setting for the Epitaphious, the flowercovered bier placed on a gaudy carpet in the centre of the church. Round this bier the worshippers moved, all kissing it devoutly in turn. It is credited with peculiar healing properties. In some districts sickly children are passed beneath it, and even mothers crawl through in the hope of securing its mysterious virtue.

COMING EVENTS.

In the evening an air of anticipatory gaiety filled the church. A continual buzz of chatter crowding went on among the women and children to the left of the bier, while on the right the men at intervals interchanged witty sallies. The service went on, but no sense of incongruity occurred to them. They were simply waiting for the great event of the evening, the marshalling of their procession. As the moment drew near, they ranged themselves outside on the church steps. A military band lined up in front, boys followed with numerous standards and huge candles, then the priests came out of the church, and, last of all, the Epitaphios, borne by six men. With its domed top and seven lanterns it presented an imposing appearance. In this order, to the noise of the band, we passed through the narrow streets, round tortuous lanes, and over stairway paths. The white walls, with mysterious recesses and shadowy archways, showed ghostly in the flickering light of candle and lantern. Venetian arches and colonnades added a touch of the picturesque. With the mournful chanting and the dark forms winding in and out in long succession, we seemed no longer to be watching Greeks of the twentieth century, but a mediæval procession of the friars. All the houses were ablaze in festal fashion. The poor man might only have his tiny taper in the window, but rich were profus with their illumination. At the doors stood small shrines, with the household picture of the Virgin or patron saint, and as the procession went by the censer was shaken and the sign of the cross repeated. When the churches and other principal parts of the town had been blessed, the Epitaphios was restored to its resting-place in the Metropolitan Church. That same night a second procession of similar nature was witnessed. The Roman Catholics perform the Epitaphic procession of the Orthodox Church with interesting adaptability. Owing to the strong Venetian influence, some of the chief families in the island are still numbered in the Roman fold, but they adopt the Greek Calendar and hold their festivals at the same time. On a small island the advantage is obvious. Two successive periods of Lent would lead to difficulties.

AT MID-NIGHT.

On Saturday, a little before midnight, the priests and the people came out of the church and held a short service as an outside altar with much burning of incense. Suddenly, on the stroke of twelve, the Bishop proclaimed, "Christ is risen," and the crowd replied, "Truly He is risen." The words were almost inaudible in the tremendous uproar which broke out. Bells clanged, guns were fired, all kinds of fireworks fizzed and cracked, and the small boys had a great time. It was a contrast to the quiet days now over. All this time the great doors were shut; but the Bishop now knocked, and the choir began the chant "Lift up your heads. O ye gates." From within came the familiar responses of the 24th Psalm. When this had been twice repeated the doors were flung open, the procession entered to resume the service, and most of the crowd hurried home to break their fast with joy. Next day the culinary preparations were a great sight. We were escorted into the courtyard of a mansion where the leaders of society were assembled. In the centre a lamb was being roasted whole, and as it turned on the spit pieces were cut off and handed round for tasting. In the intervals of this pleasing ceremony we exchanged the formal egg greetings with friends. Armed with a red egg, you strike your friends egg at one end, saying "Christ is risen," and he, striking your egg with his at the other end responds, "Truly He is risen." This must be done with all gravity whenever you meet a friend.

One more ceremony remains to be chronicled. It is too rustic to survive in the city, but we were privileged to witness it in the neighbouring village of Katachovis. Probably it is older than the Christian era, and is a relic of the human sacrifice offered as a charm for a good harvest. It is now Christianised as the Burning of Judas. A solemn procession passes from the church through the village to a gallows shapped like a cross, with a stuffed Judas swinging aloft. Well soaked in paraffin, Judas burned magnificently under the watchful eye of the soldiery and amid joyful shouts from the villagers. To us it might seem an anti-climax; to them it was quite a natural reaction from their Lenten austerity and the long days of mourning.

(M. H.)

The Bishop of Ripon, in the Leeds Town Hall, addressed about 3000 working men unaccustomed to attend places of worship, who had been personally invited by a committee. Lantern views illustrating sacred subjects were exhibited, and familiar and popular hymns were sung at intervals. Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter manipulated the slides. The Bishop held that the personality of Jesus Christ was a greater factor than the personality in other religions, such as Mahomedanism and Buddhism, and he emphatically enforced the great truth that Christ presented Himself to exercise an influence on every man.

AN AMERICAN ELECTION.

Fraud at the Polls.

If an expert in New York electioneering were to study the Bye-election campaigns he would be struck by one strange omission in the activities of the rival parties. Neither of them is taking special pains to prevent wholesale fraud at the polls. In New York, on the other hand, much of the energy of the Citizens' Union at every election has to be spent, for several weeks in succession, in thwarting attempts at this offence on a large scale.

In an English election there is of course always a certain risk of personation. In New York the peculiarities of the electoral system offer other opportunities for illegal practices. First of all comes the possibility of fraudulent registrations of a type that is only practicable with manhood suffrage. Every New York elector has to appear twice at the polling-place in order to cast his vote once. Certain days, a month or so before the election, are appointed for "registration," and on one of these dates every intending voter, whether an old resident or a new, must make personal application for the insertion of his name on the electoral roll. There is obviously nothing to prevent a man from presenting himself for registration in ten or twenty different election "districts," giving false names and addresses in every instance but one. House-to-house visitation is the only means of checking the correctness of the statements thus made, and much depends upon the vigilance and integrity of the officers of the Board of Election in this respect. It is their duty not only to make inquiries on their own account, but to test complaints made by party organisers against their opponents. In one recent election no less than 30,000 cases of alleged illegal registration were investigated by the Superintendent of Elections. The result was that on the day of election the police had in their hands warrants for the arrest of 1,500 persons in the event of their voting or attempting to vote.

"FLOATERS."

When a political organisation—Tammany Hall, let us say—has succeeded in planting on the register of voters a large number of fradulent names, it remains to organise a body of men who will utilise this advantage on polling-day, and who will also, as occasion offers, personate citizens honestly registered. These professionals are popularly known as "colonisers," "floaters," and "repeaters." Strictly speaking, "colonisers" are men brought into an election district from outside, while "floaters" or "repeaters" are men who, having voted in one district, proceed to cast a second vote in another. In practice the three terms are almost synonymous. These spurious voters are brought in gangs from other cities. Devery, who after holding the office of Chief of Police quarrelled with Tammany and exposed many of its devices, has described the method in these word:—"These men get here at midnight (i.e., from Philadelphia and other places on the Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railways), and immediately separate, and in groups of three and four go to certain Elevated stations, where they are to be met. Each man will then get three or four slips of paper. On each slip is the name of the man the 'floater' is to vote on. The 'floaters' will not go to bed but will go right away to some saloon near the polling-place where they are to vote first, and the moment the polls are open they will jump in and vote. Then each one will jump to his next place as quickly as he can and cast another vote, and so on until each man has done all the voting he has been paid to do. God help them fellows, he added, "if they try to do any of that business in my district." When such a scheme is carried out it is customary for the caretakers of empty buildings to be bribed to allow their occupation by "floaters" during the election, twenty or thirty cots being temporarily deposited there and intructions being given that if an inspector should call he should be told that the place was a lodging-house. Sometimes not even the "floaters" are brought to the house, but only the cots; a list of lodgers, however, is left with the caretaker in case inquiries should be made by the officials who are verifying the registrations. On one occasion it was observed that for some days before the election at least 3,000 familiar faces were missing from the lodging-houses in the Bowery region, where a considerable number of Tammany votes could be spared without any risk. The most credible explanation is that at that time there were 3,000 persons "floating" up town.

PRECAUTIONS.

It is not easy to cope with so extensive a system of fraud, but certain precautionary measures are nevertheless taken. It has already been mentioned that the names and addresses given to the registration officers are verified as far as possible. Further, a watch is kept on the movements of the denizens of the lower type of lodging-houses as well as of suspicious characters arriving by train from outside New York. An effort is made to familiarise the election officials with the faces of ex-convicts, that they may be recognised and arrested if they attempt to vote. At the 1903 election. when Mr. Seth Low's Administration was still in power and exceptional efforts were consequently made to secure a pure election, nearly 3,000 members of the criminal class were arrested under the provision of a section of the election law, and were "stood up" before the deputies. Again, urgent appeals are made to the electors to vote early in order that "floaters" may not anticipate them and vote in their stead. Here is a sample notice from the New York "Evening Post":—"There are thousands of 'colonisers' waiting to vote for the Tammany ticket. Vote early so that no one can vote ahead of you in your name. The polls are open to-morrow from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m. Vote early," These appeals usually bear such fruit that by noon three-fourths of the ballots are already in the boxes.

In addition to "colonising" and "floating" there exists, of course, in some measure the simplest and earliest from of corruption—the purchase of the vote of duly qualified electors. On the east side £1 is said to be the standard price. The "delivery of the goods" is checked by means of carbon paper, through which, the elector traces his cross. He brings out an impression showing under which emblem he has voted. The plan of stuffing the ballot-boxes with marked ballot papers before the polling begins still flourishes in some American cities, but there is no reason to suspect it in New York. There was discovered, however, in 1903 a dangerous fraud of a peculiar character. Under the law each party is entitle to appoint for each polling place two inspectors, who have the duty of counting the votes given at this station and reporting the result to the returning officer at headquarters. The nomination of these officials is made by the district leaders, and the inspectors themselves are required to take an oath that they are genuine members of the party they claim to represent. Not long before the election it was found that some Tammany men, through the treachery of Republican district leaders, had secured appoinments as Republican inspectors. On this fact becoming public more than twenty pretended Republicans were compelled to resign their inspectorships,

This incident is sufficient to suggest that, even though every vote cast should be legitimate and honest, there remains a serious possibility of fraud at the last stage of all. It is the firm conviction of Mr. Hearst's supporters that he was "counted out" at the mayoral election of November, 1905, when the votes returned for him were 225,165, as against 228,651 for Mr. M'Clellan. It is contended that if the ballot papers had not been fraudulently treated after they were placed in the hands of the election officials the majority would have been reported on the other side. As the result of hard fighting in the courts Mr. Hearst has at last secured authority for an inquiry, and a recount is now in progress.

BY THE WAY.

MR. W. J. BRYAN ON PREACHING.

Mr. Bryan, the famous American politician, has been giving his opinions on preaching. Among other things he said: "I desire my minister to preach every Sabbath the simple Gospel. The old, old story never wearies the average congregation, if it comes from a devout mind with preparation for the message. My ideal sermon is one which has an appeal to the unconverted, and a spiritual uplift for the Christian. I want my minister to act upon the belief that Christ's Gospel is the surest cure of all social and political evils, and that the method of promoting temperance, social morality, and good citizenship is to bring men into the Church." "In a word," Mr. Bryan concluded, "I want my minister to emphasise in his life work the declaration of the most successful preacher, Paul: 'It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe.'"

A PRIMA DONNA'S POST-BAG.

During Madame Tetrazzini's stay in London last autumn, says Mr. Clarence Willoughby in the May number of "Cassell's Magazine," she received hundreds of letters full of the most enthusiastic admiration of her voice. "As for the request for my autograph," she said, "I might have done nothing but sign my name all day long, and my stock of photographs was soon exhausted in responding to requests for them." The correspondence of a prima donna is always amusing on accouut of the extravagant language employed by utter strangers. Madame Tetrazzini was addressed as. "golden-throated nightingale," "messenger from Paradise," and "Divine Madame." One writer began his letter thus: "A little violet comes to beg a great favour of the rose. Might I see you for two minutes only to-day, at any time, as I want very much to ask you something personally?"

GREEK v. BRITON.

It is unfortunate that we do not know the time occupied by the Spartan youth in that historic race from Marathon to Athens with news of the victory of the Greek army; for we should then be able to form some comparison between the speed and stamina of the ancient Greek and the modern Briton. We do know, however, that in 1897 a modern Greek took 2hr. 55min. 20sec. to cover the distance, 24 miles 1,500 yards; and this is a performance which ought to be well within the powers of some of our best runners of to-day, who can cover twenty miles (on the path) well under two hours. The feat of Euchides, the Boeotian, who ran in one day from Platsea to Delphi and back, ninety-five English miles, is sometimes appealed to as showing what the old Greek runners could do. But there is an ex-soldier still living in India who ran 100 miles in twenty-four hours.

"THROAT LUBRICATION" ON THE PLATFORM.

The younger generation of political speakers, the "Manchester Guardian" notes, has no liking for what is called "throat lubrication" on the platform. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Churchill, who have done much public speaking in Manchester are cases in point. A water-bottle on the chairman's table is rarely used by either. It was different in other days. Mr. Gladstone's egg-flip was famous; Mr. Morley rarely got up to make a big speech without first pouring the contents of a small bottle into a handy glass; and when Mr. Balfour made his famous speech at Sheffield he had a glass of brown liquid on the ledge of his speaking desk, and in the middle of his speech brought his hand down on it with such a thump that he sent a shower of brown rain over the note-books of the reporters.

PETITIONS BY THE MILE.

The London petition against the Licensing Bill which is, we are told, six and a half miles long weighs 6 cwt., and contains 516,800 signatures, will rank very high indeed among mammoth Parliamentary petitions. Just twenty-five years ago Sir William McArthur presented a petition from 594,577 Wesleyan Methodists in favour of Sunday closing; in 1888 Mr. Seager Hunt presented one from 253,655 inhabitants of London against the Sunday Closing Bill; and in the following year a Salvation Army petition of 298,834 signatures was presented by Mr. Stevenson in favour of his Sunday Closing Bill. In curious contrast to these leviathans was a petition presented some years ago by a Scottish member of Parliament in favour of the Local Veto Bill, which was signed by one female enthusiast. But even the impressive length of six and a half miles has been exceeded by more than one petition. It is not long since we were reading of an anti-vivisection petition signed by 680,000 persons, nearly nine miles long.

SPRING'S REVENGE.

Spring, "lovely" spring, writes a home correspondent, suffers so much at the hands of poetasters that she seems to avenge herself in the heavy toll she takes of the lives of poets of high rank. Southey, Goethe, Longfellow, and Walt Whitman died towards the end of March; Heber, Goldsmith, Rossetti, Young, Matthew Arnold, Byron, Shakespeare, Wordsworth, Tasso, Racine, Otway, Chaucer, and James Montgomery died in April; while Wither Hood, Schiller, Chapman, Fitzgerald, Keble, and Pope died in May. But James Thomson, who addressed spring as "Ethereal Mildness"—monstrous flattery, unless in Thomson's time spring weather was different from what it has been this cold and squally Eastertide—was spared by the flattered and fickle maid. He died in August.

PIERRE LOTI IN EGYPT.

Pierre Loti, who travels everywhere in search of impressions, has now been up the Nile, and has not been impressed agreeably. He tried his hardest to project himself into the tranquil immemorial past, but the noises of the present kept breaking in upon his meditations: "Of a sudden (he writes in the "Figaro") one hears the noise of machinery and shrieking whistles, and the air, so pure a moment since, is defiled by black wreaths of smoke. The modern steamers are coming to introduce confusion among the flotillas of the past. Raising great waves as they advance, here come the colliers, or those three-deckers, built for tourists who raise such an uproar as they plough through the waters—boats packed full of ugly women, snobs, and imbeciles." Conditions have no doubt altered a good deal on the Nile since the Mahdi invasion was rolled back; but Pierre Loti himself, if the choice were given him, would probably rather meet "snobs" on his journey than encounter the false prophet and his fanatical hordes.

The United States Senate has ratified the Fisheries Treaty with Great Britain regulating the fisheries in waters contiguous to the American-Canadian boundary, and also the Arbitration Agreements with Norway and Portugal, and the two conventions drawn up at the last Hague Conference relating to the rights and duties of neutrals in naval wars and the employment of force in the recovery of contract debts. It also ratified the Extradition Treaty with the Republic of San Marino.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
Be sure you get N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus WILKINSON'S
Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
To avoid Impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any Imitation is a Felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.
Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

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PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.
Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS
In 2 lb. Tins.
COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.
Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA
Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., Ld.
RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

Weak and Exhausted—Almost Ready to Surrender and Cease Fighting the Battle of Life.

If your blood circulates poorly and your nerves are weak; if you are despondent and discouraged, with stomach out of order, and have indigestion, sick-headache, weak muscles, and you find your day's duties almost too much for you—then there is help for you in
AYER'S Sarsaparilla
It will arouse the digestive glands to more activity, will purify your blood, help you to refreshing sleep, and give renewed force, tone, and strength to your system in general. Ayer's Sarsaparilla has benefited many thousands of tired and discouraged people and will surely benefit you.
As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.
There are many imitation Sarsaparillas
Be sure you get "AYER'S."
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxative.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES
TINS BOTTLES ONLY

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.
Absolute Visible Writing
Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.
35 LANGUAGES IN 216 STYLES TYPE ON THE ONE TYPEWRITER.
THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

Icilma.

Clean cool comfort, freedom from sunburn or peeling in summer, and chaps or windburn in winter is secured by spraying on the skin Icilma Natural Water. Invaluable for prickly heat and insect bites, Nature's Specific for sore eyes.
The secret of a perfect skin is
Skin-Tone
Only Nature's Icilma can give the skin the tone that resists heat, cold, wind, age or hard water, that never allows it to grow sallow, yellow or clammy, and that keeps it cool in summer, alive in winter, and always of a transparent delicacy.
ICILMINE (solidified Icilma Water) the only skin cleanser that contains no fat, oil, grease or soap, keeps the skin icy cool in summer and in tone in winter. A luxury for the bath.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 12.] [BOMBAY, MAY 13.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 3/16		5/16
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99	3/8	
3½ do. Govt. Securities	83 1/16	1/16	
*Bar Silver in London	24 1/16		1/8
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 1/8		1/8
Do. in New York	52 1/4		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2		1/2
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·42		1/2
Do. do. do. New York	4·87 1/4		unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate	3		since Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 2 months' sight	2 1/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 1/2		1/4
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 3/4		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8		1/2
Interest Day-to-day Loans	1 1/4		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	1 1/2		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d.

* Closing tone of Silver :—Fall caused by sales from the East.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet but Steady.
Futures	...Strong.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Steady.
Total Sales	...10,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 ,,
Imports	...12,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	...5·94+07
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 5/16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Spt.-Oct.
5·33 +06	5·31 +05	5·29 +05	5·18 +03	5·00 +01
Oct-Nov.	**Nov.-Dec.**	**Dec.-Jan.**		**Jan.-Feb.**
4·92 +01	4·88 +01	4·87 +01		4·85 +01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	14,000 bales.
Do. do. last year	10,900 ,,
Exports to Great Britain	.....
Do. to Continent	6,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—10·95+15

Futures—Month of July 9·43+01 } Declined early owing to large unloading and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Do. do. Oct. 8·90—10

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—10 11/16 unchgd.

Futures—Month of July 10·28+01

Do. do. Oct. 9·98—10

Closing Tone of Futures,—Firm.

NEILL BROTHERS REPORT.

LONDON, May 12.

Supplies sufficient.

Weather improving.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—33—May-June—London—Sellers—Canal.

Red F. A. Q. Karachi, C. I. F.—Nominal.

Tone of Wheat—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Brown Cawapore 51 1/4 May-June—Hamburg—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Quiet but steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47—May-June—Havre—Done—Canal.

Tone of Linseed.—Quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 3/8+1/16

Sugar :—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 4 1/2d.

Months of Shipment.—July-August—Value.

Tone of Sugar—Quiet.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 7 1/2d.—Buyers.

Arrivals :—

"Ramenfels."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
3 Bundles Sova	2,760		
Gold coins	130	Bagdad	A. Shashoo
Rupees	9,030		
2 Bundles Rupees	3,300	Delhi	E. Hassam
1 Bundle Rupees	1,023	C. Mandvie	M. Mackenzie & Co
1 Bag Rupees	1,704	Aden	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday :—

Cotton	6,167 bales.
Wheat	1,212 cwts.
Linseed	6,414 ,,
Rapeseed	5,863 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,557 ,,
Poppyseed	6,248 ,,
Groundnuts	677 ,,
Castorseed	4,399 ,,
Rice	1,286 ,,
Myrabolams	8,921 ,,
Cottonseed	15,312 ,,
Mowraseed	275 ,,
Gram	2,388 ,,
Joowar	259 ,,
Maize	nil.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING] [13TH MAY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 15th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. ,, 26th ,,
Bank of Bombay ..... 8 per cent. ,, 16th April.
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. ,, 11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months fixed at 5½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened unchanged to-day, at 1-3 27-32 T. T., 1-3 7-8 for demand and 1-4 1-32 for 3 months' sight credits. On the whole the market is perhaps a little weaker and quotations are only maintained by the Government again offering to sell £500,000 on London at 1-3 29-32 on demand. There are very few credits in the market to support it, but at the same time there is only a trifling enquiry for Bank Paper so that the weakness is not unduly accentuated. Far Eastern rates are quieter :—

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do 2 months' sight—Francs	168
Do 2 months' sight. Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight	131 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 1/2
Shanghai—30 days' sight	175 1/2

Government Paper :—

This has been another almost blank day in the Government Paper market. Quotations opened at 95 11-16 ready and 95 3-4 for the settlement, and on very small buying improved 1-16, but at the close there are probably sellers at higher quotation. Calcutta rates are firmer at 95 3-4 ready and 95 7-8 for delivery forward in a month. We quote :—

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·12
1st Settlement	,, 95·13

Bullion :—

In London, on Tuesday, Bar Silver closed 1-8 down at 24 1-16 ready and 24 1-8 for delivery forward in two months. New york closed 1-4 lower at 52 1-4. In the local Market, conditions to-day have been firm. Ready bars opened at 63 5-8 ex-duty and on moderate Bazaar buying rose to 63 7-8 ex-duty. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is unchanged.

We quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	14	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	13	0
Ditto 2nd do.	62	3	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market opened quiet with prices slightly below yesterday's closing rates. There is very little enquiry, as Exporters are practically out of the Market for forward business, prices here being too high. At the close the market is easier as under.

A moderate business has been done at Colaba in ready cotton by exporters and mills.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	228	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	208 9	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	204	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	200	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	200	
Fine M. G. Muttia	194	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	188	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	194	
Fine M. G. Bengals	182	
Good Bhownagger	201	
Good Westerns	203	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but Steady
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales
Total Imports	.....

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
5·34 +01	5·32 +01	5·30 +01	5·16 Unchanged.	5 00
O.-N.	**N.-D.**	**D.-J.**	**J.-F.**	
4·91 —01	4·88 unchgd.	4·86 —01	4·84 —01	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a fair business passing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 6 0	B. T.
May	,, 8 10 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a better demand. We quote :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 9 2 0	B. T.
May ,, Delhi	,, 9 10 0	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat	,, 10 3 0	B. T.
,, Cawnpore	,, 10 0 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market continues steady at about the following rates with business doing :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs. 54 8 0	
Muggy	,, 53 4 0	
Yellow Hingunghat	,, 57 0 0	
,, Secunderabad	,, 55 8 0	

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 6 0

Tone—Steady.

Castorseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 29 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed :—

June-July ... Rs. 5 13 0 R. T.

Tone—Nothing doing.

Groundnuts—

Rs. 44 0 0 nominal.

Tone—Stocks exhausted.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, May ... Rs. 6 5 9 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—	
Bombay	1,402 1/2
India	63
Indian Specie Bank	52
Mills :—	
Century	1,850
David	360
Howard and Bullough	500
Kohinoor	725
Marcocki Petit	3,070
Standard	1,145 X. D.
Luxmi cotton	1,460
Indian Manufacturing	670
Presses :—	
New Mofussil	620
Miscellaneous :—	
Badham Pile & Co.	133
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	190
Colaba Land and Mill	1,065 June
Delhi Flour Mill	153
Marcks and Co.	130
Treacher and Co	625
Railways :—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej	560
Amritsar-Patti	113
Tanti-Valley	427 1/2

INDIAN GOLD MINE SHARES.

London Quotations.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 13.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 13th May :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold	£1	Os.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3
Balaghat (Ord)	£10	7s 6d.	£0 11 3	£0 12 9
Balaghat (Pref)	2s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Champion Reefs	£1	15s. 4d.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Hosur Gold	£1	4s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Dec. G. F. Def.	£1	£1	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Dhar. Gold Mines	£1	£1	£0 1 9	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs	£1	£1	£0 1 9	£0 2 6
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	nil	£0 0 3
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
G. F. Dharwar	£1	£1	£0 5 3	£0 6 3
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 3 3	£1 6 3
Hyderabad Dec	£3	£3	£1 18 9	£2 5 9
Ind. Mines Syn	4s.	3s.	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Kemphikoti New	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 5
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£4 15 9	£5 0 0
Mysore Reef Ord	£1	£1	£0 0 1½	£0 0 4½
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 3 3	£1 4 9
Ooregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 8 3	£0 9 3
Ooregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 14 6	£0 16 0
Surma Reefs Mys	£1	£1	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Sunghi Mines Ld	£1	15s.	£0 2 9	£0 3 6
N. Mysore Mngs	£1	15s.	£0 16 9	£0 18 3

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	12 p. c.	1,402½
Bank of India	100	50	5 ,,	68
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,465
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 / O. 50	100 / 50	6 ,, / 1½ ,,	65 / 18
Specie Bank	100	50	5 ,,	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	4 ,,	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 ,,	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£18¾
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£17½
	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue / new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	xd. 75 / 750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd490
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	180
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	475
Benar Manufacturing	200	200	10	220
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	600
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	725
Bombay United	250	250	20	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,850
Central India	500	500	85	xd 1,770
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	50	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,060
Coronation Mills	500	500	80	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	750
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,500
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	xd 1,025
David	250	250	20	xd 360
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	660
Empress	500	500	25	330
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,350
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	500
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	162
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	15	330
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	172½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	480
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	715
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 725
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	425
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,455
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	2,870
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2870
Mysore Spinning	250	250	.....	55
Mysore Spinning	50	50	.....	20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	195
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	655
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	10 00	1,000	20	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	800
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	575
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,310
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	197½
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,145
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi	500	500	45	xd 1,330
Textile	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	20	575

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		305
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20	⅜	18
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	P. £10 / O. £10	10 / £10	p. c. 6 / Nil.	xd 158 / 153
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	950
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. £50 / P. £50	£50 / £50	p. c. 6 / p. c. 6	290 / 2874
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 375
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	il.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.	40	40	p. c. 10	560
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	460
Shivmjpur	A. 10	10	p. c. 5	40
Syndicate	B. 10	10	Nil.	35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.	100	100	Nil.	nom 10
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 / D. 30 / P. 150	£15 / 30 / 30	... / ... / ...	dis. 11 / dis. 5
Thackerand Co.	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 36
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 40	615

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,500
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	90
Brent's Cawnpore	200	200	10	200
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	100	500	35	xd. 500
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,100
Harvey and Sabha patty	250	250	40	480
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MEN AND MATTERS.

LADY COUNTY COUNCILLOR.

The L. C. C. has a distinguished recruit in the person of Lady St. Helier, who has been made a co-opted member of the Council's Education Committee Lady St. Helier is the widow of the great Divorce Court judge, best known as Sir Francis Jeune. She is a woman of charitable works and advanced ideas. Like the Dowager Duchess of Newcastle, she has given up a beautiful West-end residence in order to labour in unlovely Shoreditch. At one time a famous and popular hostess, Lady St. Helier now gives advice and assistance to the wives and children of the unemployed and other poverty-stricken people. At Christmastide she is a veritable good fairy to the East-end toilers, for whose children her Santa Claus Christamas Fund has provided many thousands of stockings, each containing a small garment, sweets, crackers, and toys. Her Harely Street salon, which she has given up, was at one time the rendezvous of celebrities, and Royal parties were often given there.

LORD KERRY'S ACCIDENT.

In view of the hunting accident that the Earl of Kerry met with recently, his lordship would have had to exercise much fortitude if he had been called upon to continue his electoral campaign in West Derbyshire, for which division he has just been returned unopposed to the House of Commons. The Earl had the misfortune to lose several of his front teeth in the "throw" which he suffered—a calamity rendered doubly serious by reason of its having happened at a time when he might have been called on to address public meetings. However, he is lucky in the person of his charming Countess, who would have done a good to enlist voters on her husband's side.

NO DEAL.

The name of Kerry is reminiscent of many interesting incidents connected with Irish life for it was Thomas Lord Kerry who, perhaps unconsciously, placed on record the development in land values in Ireland from his own era to the present. It is said that he was negotiating, in 1729 for the sale of an estate to a Mr. Collis. The price agreed on was £1,500 a year, and the lease was to be "for ever and ever". It was a very small matter which prevented the bargain from eventuating. One party said that the money should be paid regularly at Cork. The other party favoured Dublin. Neither would give way, and the deal was "off". If the deceased Collis could return to this mundane sphere, he would jump at another chance to acquire that particular estate at £1,500 a year, for it is now worth £20,000 a year.

WALL-BUILDING.

Thomas Lord Kerry was an "absentee" landlord. He had a habit of issuing instructions to his servants in the land which gave him birth, and name, and fame, and he would then depart to other spheres of action. His return, after a breathing space of months, or even years, would be signalised by inquiries as to whether his instructions had been carried out. In one instance he had ordered a foreman to have a wall erected around one of the castles which stood on his property. Back came his lordship alter a journey to distant parts, and his first act was to pay a visit to the castle, to see how it looked surrounded by a wall.

A VANISHED CASTLE.

He reached the spot, and—stood stock still. Then he turned about and rubbed his eyes in amazement. "Where in the name of St. Patrick is t'ould castle!" he exclaimed. "Whoy," said the foreman, who stood respectfully in the background; "didn't yer lordship tell me to build a wall?" "Yes, yes," answered the nobleman. "I see the wall all right; but what has become of the castle!" "Oh," said the foreman, "Oi thought yer 'anner would loike if Oi had t'ould castle pulled down, so Oi did. An' Oi had the wall built out of the stones of t'ould castle, so Oi did; an' saving yer 'anner's prisence Oi think 'tis a gran wall it's made." History recordeth not his lordship's sensations.

LORD ONSLOW.

Lord Onslow, whose daughter, Lady Dorothy Onslow, has been ill with typhoid fever, is one of the most popular of peers, and has had a varied and distinguished political career. He has been Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Governor of New Zealand, Under-Secretary for India, and Minister for Agriculture, and he was formerly one of Queen Victoria's favourite Lords-in-Waiting. Lord Onslow is a first-rate sportsman being equally expert with gun, rod, or rifle. He is also a famous whip, and at one time was a well-known figure in the hunting field.

A WHITE MAORI CHIEF.

When Lord Onslow was Governor of New Zealand he made himself very popular with the Maoris, who still regard him with something approaching to veneration. His lordship's second son was born during his term of office, and as a compliment to the Maoris his parents had the boy christened with the Maori name of Huia. The natives were so pleased at this that they insisted upon making the baby a chief of their tribe with all the traditional rites and ceremonies. Lady Onslow once had a gruesome experience at a Maori feast. In the midst of the festivities, one of the chiefs told her that the oven in which some of the dishes had been cooked had been used many years previously for the purpose of roasting a man.

WHAT HE CALLED IT.

During a discussion in the House of Lords on the Butter and Margarine Bill some time ago, Lord Onslow told an amusing story about a certain waiter who was called as a witness before a committee which sat to discuss the subject. It was in the early days of that particular product, and the committee was not quite certain how to pronounce its name. A stolid-looking waiter was sent for to settle the question, and when he appeared the chairman showed him a sample. "Do you call this 'margarine' or 'marjorine'?" he asked. "Neither, sir," replied the waiter blandly, "we calls it butter."

AFFINITIES.

Mrs. Asquith in her early days was accustomed to do the honours on those occasions when her father, the late Sir Charles Tennant, entertained at his town mansion, in Grosvenor Square, and it is therefore to be expected that, as the wife of the Premier's she will revive the social glories which at one time were irrevocably linked with the political life of the country. From the temperamental point of view, it is doubtful if one could find a more striking instance than in Mr. and Mrs. Asquith of affinity between husband and wife, whereby one is the perfect complement of the other. Totally opposed to the Premier's icy reserve are his wife's sympathy, humour, and merry persiflage. Both are alike in the possession of a compelling personality, though each attracts in a different way, while in the home circle the wife generally manages by sheer gaiety of spirits to dispel the usual chilliness of her husband's manner.

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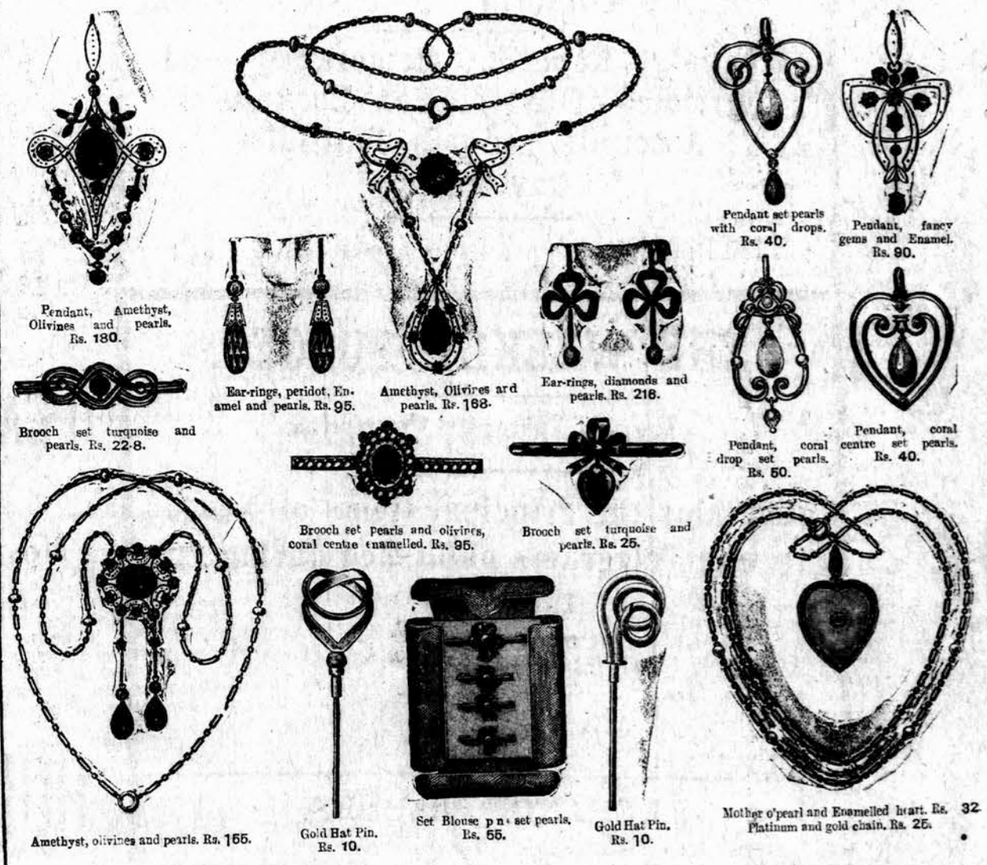
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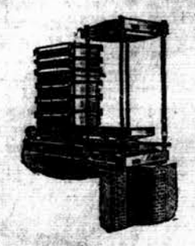

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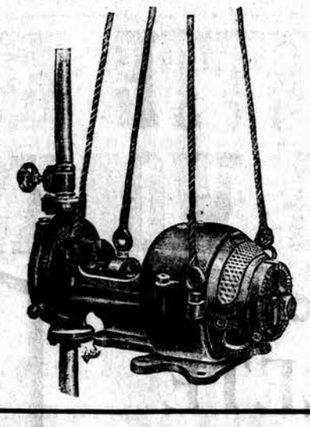

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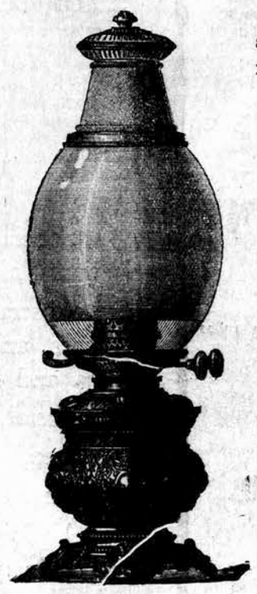

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